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REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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INSURANCE
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VOL. XXII NO. 294 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

Trade Agreement Behind Nation's Back?

"No Desire To Utter Words Of Sedition"

FRONTIER GANDHI'S STATEMENT

Judgment On Saturday

"I am a loyal Congressman and have accepted its policy of not seeking arrest and imprisonment at the present moment. I had, therefore, no desire whatsoever to utter words of sedition", said Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi" in the course of his written statement filed before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday, when charged under section 124-A I.P.C.

The charges relate to a speech delivered by the Frontier Leader at a meeting held in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on October 27 at the invitation of the Indian Christian Association. The Khansaheb spoke on the Khudai Khidmatgar movement.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT

Long before the proceedings started every available space in the court room was occupied by members of the public. Elaborate Police arrangements were made both inside and outside the court.

At 3-30 p. m. the Frontier Leader was escorted into court and on his appearance, the whole crowd stood up and clapped their hands in welcome. The Khan Saheb bowed to them in his characteristic fashion and took his seat behind his counsel.

PROSECUTION CONTENTION

Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur mounted the bench at 3.35 p. m. and Mr. G. L. Walker, Public Prosecutor on behalf of the Crown addressing the Court said that he did not propose to read the speech at this stage, but would first refer to the section under which Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was charged He contended that the speech delivered by the accused on October 27 tended to cause disaffection and bring the Government into contempt and hatred. The charge would, therefore, fall within the principal section 124-A and not under the three explanations mentioned in the section.

He proposed to lead the evidence first and later to comment on the speech.

POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Chand Khan Ahmed Khan, Inspector of Police, C.I.D., stated when examined for the prosecution by Mr. Walker that on October 27 he attended a public meeting at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House where about 250 persons were present, chiefly composed of Indian Christians. He deputed Sub-Inspector A. Ahmed to take shorthand notes of the proceedings. Mr. J. S. Malelu presided at the meeting at which Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khar was the principal speaker. The speech was delivered in Urdu.

The Khansaheb, the witness stated came from Peshawar. The following day witness received from the shorthand reporter the manuscript and the shorthand note-book containing the speech delivered by the Khansaheb at the meeting.

Q:—Did you find it tally with your recollection of the speech — Yes.

Magistrate:—Did you find it to be correct?—Yes.

Mr. Walker:—How was the speech received by the audience? —He was applauded at intervals.

Witness continuing stated that the manuscript was sent to the Oriental Translator who sent him the English translation of it. The Government ordered the prosecution and the Commissioner of Police endorsed the order in favour of the witness. Witness then filed a complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on December 6 and obtained a warrant which he executed at Wardha on December 7 and brought the Khansaheb to Bombay.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai declined to cross-examine the witness.

SHORTHAND REPORTER'S EVIDENCE.

The next witness was the shorthand reporter. He corroborated the evidence given by the previous witness.

Q:—How was the speech received by the audience?—With cheers at intervals.

Mr. Barni, the Senior Urdu Oriental Trahslator, then produced the translation of the speech

Mr. Walker:—Is it a correct translation of the manuscript sent to you for translation?—I think so.

Magistrate:—Is it correct or not?—Yes, it is correct.

Mr. Walker said that this was all the evidence for the prosecution and he would comment on the speech later.

The Magistrate then read out the charge to the accused and asked him whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty to the charge.

DOES NOT PLEAD TO CHARGE.

Khan Saheb:—I do not plead to the charge."

Magistrate: Then you plead "not guilty."

Khan Saheb:—No. I am not pleading to the charge at all.

Magistrate: You refuse to plead to the charge, is it?

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai:—Your Worship sees that an accused person may either plead guilty, not guilty or in the words of the section "I do not plead to the charge." The accused plea, therefore, falls under the third alternative.

Mr. Walker:—If he does not plead is he entitled to be represented?

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai:—Certainly.

Magistrate: I have taken down his plea as "not guilty."

MAGISTRATE'S QUESTIONS.

The Magistrate then put the following questions to the accused.

Q: Did you make a speech at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on October 27?—Yes.

Q: Is the translation of the speech a correct translation?—I can't say, as I am not pleading to the charge.

Q: You want to put in a written statement?—Yes.

WRITTEN STATEMENT.

The written statement of the Khansaheb read as follows:—

"I have read the charge sheet and the translation of my Hindustani speech attached to it. Whilst the general trend of the translation, admits of much improvement, I admit the correctness of the main statements in my speech, which my lawyer-friends advise me, are capable of bringing it within the clauses of the Section under which I am charged.

HIS REGRET.

"I am a loyal Congressman and

(Continued on page 7.)

Sardar Haban Singh left for East Africa on a philanthropic mission on Wednesday by s.s. "Tarea". He is a grandson of Sardar Sham Singh Atoriwala, a brave General in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Army.

BETTER AMENITIES FOR CITIZENS

Socialists Will Fight Vested Interests In Corporation

PLAN OF ACTION OUTLINED IN PARTY MANIFESTO

"The Socialist Party stands for the under-dog. No Nationalists, much less a Socialist can pretend that the capture of the Municipal forum can bring a paradise on earth for citizens. But Municipal institutions do give scope to the Socialist to fight the vested interests which tend to spring up and dominate the life of the city and to strive to secure for the peop'e as many amenities and comforts as possible," says the Congress Socialist party manifesto for the Municipal elections.

Socialists For More Amenities

The party has for its ideal a free Corporation with an elected Municipal Commissioner, municipalisation of public utilities providing maximum benefit to citizens, doing away with contractors and employing labour departmentally improving the lot of workers and improving amenities of the citizens.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has issued the following manifesto and programme for the Municipal Elections:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee having now formally decided not to contest the approaching elections to the Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Congress Socialist Party desires to place before the citizens of Bombay its programme for the elections and its final list of candidates. The publication of the Party's Municipal programme had so far been withheld because, if the B.P.C.C. had decided to contest the elections, the Party would have suggested the following programme for adoption by the Congress itself and would have offered to the B.P.C.C. its co-operation and support, so that all Congressmen, Socialist and non-Socialist alike, might fight on the same platform.

No Nationalist, much less a Socialist, can pretend that the capture of the Municipal forum can bring a paradise on earth for citizens. For the emancipaton of the mass of the people, a political and economic reconstruction of society is necessary. But Municipal Institutions do give scope to the Socialist to fight the vested interests which tend to spring up and dominate the life of the city and to strive to secure for the peop'e as many amenities and comforts as possible.

MUNICIPAL SOCIALISM

That is why Socialist Parties throughout the world have actively interested themselves in municipal affairs, and Vienna under Socialist control became the envy of all municipalities in the world.

"Municipal Socialism" has come to be accepted in the West by all progressive civic bodies, but unfortunately in India, it has yet to be introduced.

That is why the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, while giving none of the usual pledges, does give an assurance that, given the opportunity, its members will raise fundamental civic issues so far ignored in this City.

Leaving aside malpractices, there still remain the fact that most members of the Corporation secure their election by the employment of an army of paid canvassers and of a fleet of motor-cars.

STAND ON PROGRAMME

The candidates of the Congress Socialist Party cannot and will not have recourse to such methods of electioneering. They will stand, and hope to secure success, on their programme and their record of service alone.

The programme detailed below speaks for itself, and we make bold to say that no voter who has at heart the interests of the bulk of Bombay citizens can possibly take exception to a single item of our programme.

The Party's candidates will have no solid communal bloc of votes to rely on, nor paid workers and motor-cars to fall back upon.

(Continued on page 7.)

STATEMENT IN COMMONS

Runciman Says Agreement 'Is Practically Settled'

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. J. J. Stourton (Conservative), who inquired regarding the progress of negotiations on the Indo-British Trade Agreement, Mr. Walter Runciman said that the main difficulties were now surmounted, and there was every reason to hope that the agreement would be settled at an early date. With regard its scope, Mr. Runciman said that it did not deal with the actual rate of duty on particular commodities, but laid down the principles to be followed in fixing Indian protective duties on the United Kingdom goods, including textiles and other goods, subject to protective duties. Britain on her part has given certain assurances in return.

The Agreement will be published, as soon as possible.

Mr. Stourton inquired if Mr. Runciman was aware of the feeling in Lancashire that the terms should be disclosed, before the Reforms Bill passed the second reading.

Mr. Runciman said he was in close touch with the representatives of Lancashire, with whom he had a Conference only this morning.

Mr. Lansbury expressed a desire to discuss this important matter as early as possible.

Mr. Runciman hoped this would be possible on the motion for adjournment for Christmas.

Sir Joseph Nall (Conservative) inquired whether in the Indo-Japanese Agreement duty was reduced from 75 to 50 per cent, while in the present case reduction was merely five per cent, and he understood that it had not been agreed.

Mr. J. R. Remer (Conservative) inquired if Lancashire manufacturers in addition to the Manchester Chamber Commerce were consulted.

Mr. Runciman said that the industries concerned were fully represented.

CHRISTMAS PARLIAMENTARY RECESS.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

In view of the Labour Party representations, Mr. Baldwin agreed that the Christmas Parliamentary recess beginning on the 21st instant should extend to the 28th January instead of the 22nd January.

Subtle Move Against "Dominion Status"

ARCHBISHOP URGES SCRAPPING IT

Labour Peer Demands Release Of Politicals

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Speaking in the House of Lords after the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Rankeillour Lord Strabolgi announced that the Labourites did not intend to vote for the Government motion or Lord Salisbury's amendment.

Lord Strabolgi criticised the Archbishop of Canterbury's reference to Dominion Status and said that it was too late to go back on the declarations of the British statesmen.

Labourites believed that Britain was pledged to bring India as rapidly as possible to the position of a Dominion.

He criticised the various features of the report, in which he saw little hope for the masses.

He desscribed the Communal Award as a "most hideous denial of everything, in which Labourites believe."

He condemned as most reactionary the proposals with regard to the Reserve Bank and urged the necessity of restoring confidence in India, in which connection, he suggested that Britain should make a declaration of a reciprocal nature, regarding Commercial Discrimination, immediate release of political prisoners, appointment of a number of Indians as Governors and more rapid Indianisation of the Army.

The confession that when he first joined the Select Committee he was not so much impressed as oppressed by the magnitude of the difficulties of the almost fantastic task of inventing a new constitution for the vast sub-continent was made by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, on resumption of the India debate in the House of Lords.

The Arch-Bishop added that he still thought he was able to deliver a more forcible speech in criticism of the Report than in the defence of it, but he had found a great and steady influence in the opinion of the great administrators of India. He knew in some quarters, it had been insinuated, that these extremely able men were not uninfluenced by the thought that promotion might depend on their conforming to the tendencies of the Government.

The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury inquired how that could be consistently said in one breath, while in the next, tribute was paid to the integrity of the great I.C.S.

NO GOING BACK ON GOAL.

When he realised that great Indian administrators considered the main proposals both wise and workable, the Arch-Bishop felt no need to fear.

Tracing the rise and spread of political consciousness, he said, we set the goal in the preamble to the Act of 1919. He sometimes thought that the great declaration was somewhat hastily made, and supposed it to be one of the hasty generous gestures after the War, but the goal set down could not be withdrawn.

SUBTLE MOVE AGAINST DOMINION STATUS.

The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury proceeded to suggest that the time has come to discontinue the use of the misleading phrase "Dominion Status" which was capable of infinite misunderstanding, because nobody was certain whether it meant a constitution or a position. If it was the former, he asked whether it was conceivable that India would have a constitution identical with those in countries so entirely different as South Africa, Australia and Canada. But the great All-India Federation would always have, increasingly within the Empire, a place of honour quite as distinct and recognised as any Dominion.

"PATH OF DESTINY."

He suggested that the path towards fuller self-government indicated in the report was the path of destiny, but that in no way indicated that the development of India's constitution wou'd follow exactly on the lines of Britain's.

He would be surprised if it did not take a character much more suitable to the special history and position of India.

Answering the criticism that the proposals did not satisfy Indian aspirations, he said that the elections had created no surprise, and added that the negative attitude of the Congressites was to be expected from a party in permanent opposition, which had never known the sobering influences of responsibility. But, he believed that many of its leading members would work the constitution.

FAITH IN LIBERALS.

As regards the Liberals they had a difficult position in safeguarding their influence, and they were not expected to be other than critical, until they knew the issue of Parliament's discussions. But he believed that if the proposals of the Report were embodied in the Constitution Act they, whatever their disappointment, would address themselves to the task of working it for the good of the people of India.

Whatever Indian politicians might or might not say, honour demanded that we should at least be ready to fulfil Parliament's promises.

He did not think that the proposals of the Conservative minority constituted any real advance, and proceeded to emphasise the need for strengthening the Central Government. He said that he was convinced that Provincial Autonomy without simultaneously indicating the coming of self-government at the Centre would imperil a true

(Continued on page 8.)

STOP PRESS.

NEW STAR DISCOVERED.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

A bright new star visible to the naked eye throughout the northern hemisphere has been discovered by an astronomer at Stowmarket who immediately telephoned the news to the Greenwich Observatory, enabling the officials to photograph the spectrum before the rising sun rendered it temporarily invisible. The first nova was seen in Britain in fourteen years. It has strong bright bands, probably indicating that it has passed the maximum brightness. It can be observed in the constellation Hercules.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Urgently—Gujarati Stenographer, Graduates, B.A. Honours Teachers (experienced), Lady Doctors, L.C.P.'s, Qualified Midwives, B.P.N.A., all for out-stations. Apply with full particulars, salary or personally interview Royal Service Agency, 369-71, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Wadia Bldg., Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort. (3389).

Wanted—Lady Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 225 to 250 p.m. with free unfurnished quarter. Must be good in Midwifery and Gynaecology. Enlisting support through persons of influence will be a disqualification. Selected candidates may be called for interview at their own expenses. Apply by the 25th December, stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience to Captain M. N. Sardana, A.I.R.O., Chief Medical Officer, Bharatpur State. (9334).

Wanted an ordinary typist, state lowest pay and qualification, etc. No. 3378, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Manager, Accountant and Clerk, Pay Rs. 100, 60 and 40 for the Bombay Branch of Associated Investment Corporation, Limited, (Bankers). Cash investment Rs. 2,000, 1,000 and 500 essential. Apply: Secretary, All-India Hotel, Frere Road, Bombay. (R3371).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Panjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

61. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Wonderful Novelty for Gramophone Owners Echo home record, reproduce your own voice. Price Rs. 2-8. (Agents Wanted). Square Deal and Co., Sojitra. (3384).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Capable agent on Rs. 100 including T. A. per month plus commission for selling the remaining shares of Vidyasagar Cotton Mills, Ltd. (A promising mill in Bengal). Apply to:—Md. Basir & Co., sole share selling Agents; No. 11 Colootola Street, Calcutta. (3289).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur Nandura Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi Ellichpur Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golwad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Washing Factory Machines:—Slightly used, washers, driers, polishers, etc., Ask and visit in Christmas concessions: Raghunath Shambhu, Kundanpura Str., Muzaffarnagar, U.P. (2756).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi.

Insist on having "D.D.I.-Gold" Blades for longer lasting edges. Guaranteed fifteen shaves or money back. Sold everywhere (3328).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Earn Rs. 100 monthly by becoming agents for excellent coatings and shirtings. Particulars from West Coast Weaving, Chovva, (Malabar). (3381).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE UNITED CEMENT COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the United Cement Company of India, Limited, will be held at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the 28th December, 1934, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts made upto 30th September, 1934.

(2) To elect Directors in the place of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai and Mr. H.S. Captain, who retire under Articles 96 and 97, but are eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of December, 1934, to the 28th December, 1934 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
THE UNITED CEMENT COY., OF INDIA, LTD.,
H. S. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

Bombay: 13th Dec. 1934. 9347.

THE CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company No. 267, Hornby Row, Fort on FRIDAY, 14th December, 1934, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1934.

2.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.
Secretaries & Agents,

Bombay, 30th November, 1934.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st December to 14th December, 1934, both days inclusive.

9308

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, COMPANY, LIMITED. (SHOLAPUR).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 14th December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made for the year ending 30th June 1934.

II. To declare a dividend.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1934, to FRIDAY, the 14th December, 1934, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1934. 9253.

Public Notices

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the holders of Debenture Stock of the abovenamed Company, constituted by a Trust Deed, dated the 30th June, 1925, and made between the said Company of the one part and Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet, Framroze Edulji Dinshaw Esquire, Abraham Jacob Raymond Esquire and Evelyn James Bunbury Esquire all of Bombay, of the other part, as modified by a Supplemental Trust Deed made the 20th day of August 1928 between the same parties, will be held at the registered office of the Company at Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1934, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing an extraordinary resolution assenting to certain proposed modifications of the rights of the Stockholders against the Company and its property and certain modifications of the said Trust Deed as modified by the said Supplemental Trust Deed, which modifications have been proposed by the Company and are assented to by the present Trustees for the Debenture holders and empowering the present Trustees aforesaid with a view to effectuating such modifications to execute jointly with the Company a further Supplemental Trust Deed between the Company and such Trustees in the terms of the draft which will be submitted to the meeting.

This Notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in the Third Schedule to the said Trust Deed.

Copy of the further Supplemental Trust Deed above referred to may during business hours be inspected at any time at the Registered office of the Company.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1934.

By Order of the Company,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

IMPORTANT.—Each Stockholder attending the meeting must bring with him and produce when called upon to do so the certificate (s) of his stock.

Condition 10 of the Third Schedule to the Trust Deed is as follows:—

"At any such meeting the respective bearers of the stock certificates and no other person or persons shall be recognised and treated as the legal holders of the stock therein mentioned whether such bearers are or are not in fact the owners thereof and such bearers shall accordingly be exclusively entitled to vote in respect thereof."

The following circular accompanied the above Notice to the Debenture Stockholders:—

Dear Sir/Madam,

Enclosed herewith you will find a notice convening a General Meeting of the holders of the Company's Debenture Stock which meeting will be held at the Company's Registered Office on the 21st day of December 1934 at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

By the Trust Deed of the 30th June 1925 (which constituted Rs. 75 lakhs of Debenture Stock) as modified by the Supplemental Trust Deed dated the 20th August 1928 referred to in the accompanying notice, the debentures were made redeemable on or at any time after the 31st December 1937. The Company is at liberty at any time after that date to redeem any part of the stock not being less than Rs. 2 lakhs by drawings but is prohibited from reissuing any stock so redeemed. The stock is redeemable at latest on the 31st December, 1947.

The rate of interest now running on the stock is 6½ per cent. per annum.

There is at present outstanding Rs. 49,36,850 of the stock.

The Company propose to forego its right to redeem the stock or any part of it (otherwise than by purchase in the market) before the 31st December 1942 and in consideration thereof propose to modify the existing Trust Deed so as to reduce the rate of interest payable in respect of the said Debenture Stock from the 1st January 1938 from 6½ per cent per annum to 4 per cent per annum, so as to alter the method of payment of interest in manner hereinafter mentioned, so as to give the Company power to keep the debenture stock on redemption alive for reissue and so as to give the Company the right to increase the stock to Rs. 75 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum, ranking pari passu with the existing stock.

The alteration in the mode of payment of interest which is proposed is as follows:—

To every registered holder of stock as on the 31st December 1934 the Company will deliver coupons for interest at Rs. 2½ per cent per annum for the period from the 1st January 1935 to the 31st December 1937. These coupons will be payable to bearer and such interest will be paid on the usual interest dates, namely, the 30th June and 31st December in each of these three years. Interest will continue to be paid to registered debenture holders in the ordinary way from the 1st January 1935 but at the rate of 4 per cent. The coupons will be separable from the debentures and need not be presented for payment by registered stockholders. Thus stockholders are at liberty to retain the coupons and present them on due dates in which case they will receive interest at 6½ per cent per annum until the 31st December 1937 or they may dispose of the coupons merely retaining the right to receive interest at 4 per cent.

The Central Bank of India, Ltd., has requested the Company to say that it is willing to purchase at par the Debenture Stock belonging to any Debenture Stockholder exclusive of the stockholders right to interest at 2½ per cent per annum for the period 1st January 1935 to 31st December 1937 payable by coupons referred to above provided that the necessary Transfer Deeds accompanied by the documents of title in proper order are delivered to the Bank not later than 31st March 1935.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. PARKER.
Secretary.

9333

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of 100 semi-permanent rooms at Kasarwadi, Mahim, for housing the Conservancy staff of the Health Department will be received up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 21st December, 1934.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 per copy by the City Engineer, who will on application, give any further information that may be required.

E.A. NADIRSHAH,
For City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 13-12-1934. 9346.

THE NAVABHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held, at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, on SUNDAY, the 23rd December, 1934, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Revenue A/C for the year ending 31st December 1933;

(2) To elect five Directors in the place of Dr. S. K. Gokhale, Dr. R. D. Mody, and Mr. A. R. Bhat, who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election, and Mr. G. G. Navare and Mr. Dwarkadas Tribhovandas, who have resigned due to ill-health and want of time respectively;

(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration;

(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th Dec. 1934 to 30th Dec. 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
R. N. MOGHE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 11th December, 1934.

9342

THE NAVABHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under Article 100 of the Articles of Association of the Company the First Meeting of the Policy-holders of the above Company, entitled to vote under Article 99, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Menkwa Building, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 23rd December 1934 to elect 3 Directors, from amongst themselves, to represent them on the Board of Directors.

By Order of the Board,
R. N. MOGHE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 11th December, 1934.

9341

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 700 OF 1934.

Re: Messrs. JIWANDAS VALLABHDAS & CO., a Firm, carrying on business at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Debtors.

Ex parte: Bai KABUBAI TULSIDAS DHARSEY & Another ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 12th day of December, 1934, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.

Dated this 12th day of Dec. 1934.

K.A. BHOJWANI,
9345. Insolvency Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 676 of 1929.

THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
GANPATSA DHAKAD and others. ..... Defendants.

To
(1) GANPATSA DHAKAD, 1st Defendant.
(2) PYARELAL RAMBHAU, 4th Defendant.
(3) NARAYAN RAMBHAU, 6th Defendant.
(4) CHHAGANLAL RAMBHAU, 7th Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have taken out a Notice of Motion for a personal Decree inter-alia against you praying that you may be ordered to pay the sum of Rs. 10,158-5-8 and for interests and costs.

The said Notice of Motion will be moved before His Lordship the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tayabji on Thursday, the 20th day of December, 1934 at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

(Sd.) CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1934.

9329

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF CALICUT

E. P. 279 of 1934.
O. S. 64 of 1925.

Edakandy Unnirikutty ..... Petitioner.

M. M. J. H. M. Chottani (Deft.) died (Legal Representatives) (1) Osman Haji Muja Mahamod Haji Jan Mohamod Chottani, (2) Abdul Habib Miya Mohamod Haji Jan Mohamod Chottani, (3) Ibrahim Haji Miya Mohamod Haji Jan Mohamod Chottani, (4) Ali Mohamod Haji Miya Haji Jan Mohamod Chottani, (5) Khatabai, daughter of Miya Mohamod, Mohamod Haji Jan Mohamod Chottani and wife of Mohamod Miya Ahamod ..... Respondents.

TAKE NOTICE that the petitioner has applied to the Court as per E. A. No. 1314/1934 for substituted service against the respondents and the Court has allowed the same and has posted the case for hearing on the 17th December, 1934.

P. S. PARAMESWARA IYER,
Vakil for the Petitioner.

Dated, 5th December, 1934.

3388

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.,
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SLIDING DINING TABLE, COMPACTUM WARDROBE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Samine Mansion (Mitha Lodge), at 61, Nepean Sea Road, near Petit Hall, valuable furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Maple and other well-known makers, such as sliding dining table, chairs, sideboards, silver show-cases, centre tables, full size Chesterfield suites, fancy carved mirror cabinets, corner stands, carpets, writing tables, book-cases, fancy drawing room chairs, teapoys, single and double bedsteads with box mattresses, modern pattern compactum almyrah, dressing tables and beds to match, Chests of drawers, hat-stand, cane furniture, low chairs, sewing machine, vases, china, brass and plated-ware, etc.

The property of Engr. Commander W. A. Cable Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor and others.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th December, 1934, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

2 cases cinema films and camera, Fents, scissors, perfumery, cigarette lighters, etc.

D. MISTRY & Co.

GRAND BIG AUCTION SALE of FURNITURE, MOTOR CAR, "Schonlein" Master's Piano, American Organ, Opera Harmonium, Hall Carpets, G.E.C. Refrigerator, Steel fire-proof safe, glass crockery, best platedware, etc. On view, at No. 27, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, on SUNDAY, the 16th Inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) Auctioneers, D. MISTRY & CO. Tel. No. 22801.

MUSIC CONCERTS
By
KHANSAHEB ABDULKARIM KHAN
Forbes Gujarati Hall
Near Congress House
SATURDAY, 15th Dec., 9 p.m.
SUNDAY, 16th Dec., 4.30 p.m.
Tickets: Rs. 3-6; 2-4; 1-12 & 1-2.
Tickets at Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya,
Princess Street and at the Hall at the time of the concert.

KRISHNA
Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 & 10 p.m.
THE 9TH WEEK!
PRABHAT'S GLORIOUS PICTURE
Amrit Manthan
Featuring the Delicately Dainty
NALINI TURKHAD
& the Divinely Delicious
SHANTA APTE
The Programme includes
"JUMBU the FOX"
Prabhat's First Real Indian Cartoon
Direction: Western India Theatres, Ltd.

The Popular Screen-Beauty
ZUBEDA
in Mahalaxmi's
LOVE—WAR—DANCE PICTURE
RASHK-E-LAILA
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
The 2nd Week!

MINERVA
COMING!
The Reigning Queen of the Indian Screen
Mrs. DURGA KHOTE
in NEW THEATRES'
New India Picture
After The Earthquake
Directed by DEVAKI BOSE
An All-Star Cast!
WAIT FOR A FEW DAYS!

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Cosmopolitan Vegetarian Refreshment and Boarding House.

on SUNDAY, the 16th December.

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1933 Bonuses per 1000 per Annum

Rs. 23 on Whole Life Policies.

Rs. 18 on Endowment Policies.

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1933 New Business Completed

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The World's Best Laxative

It tastes as good as chocolate. It ensures *complete* inner cleanliness. It is so safe, so gentle, that it will not disturb the most delicate stomach. In bottles of 25, 50 and 100 chocolates from your chemists

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Dr. De JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN

COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES**

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

INSURANCE DIRECTOR EXAMINED

Tells Court How Firm Was Boycotted And Business Suffered

Shivji Velji, a director of the Union Benefit Guarantee Co., Ltd. was further examined on Thursday in the suit proceeding before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court, in which he claims Rs. 50,000 as damages for alleged defamation from Thakorelal P. Desai and 10 other members of the Provident Vigilance Committee appointed by the Working Committee of the Congress in 1931.

"Statement Not True"

Examined by Mr. R. S. Billimoria, counsel for plaintiffs, witness said that there were several mis-statements of facts in the report issued by the defendants criticising the working of certain insurance companies including the plaintiff company. The report stated that many agents and directors earned fat salaries and commissions. This statement was not true so far as the plaintiff company was concerned.

Witness said that as a result of the propaganda carried on by the defendants, two of the directors of his company had resigned. After the defendants' committee passed a resolution boycotting 36 companies including the plaintiff company, some of the agents of the company wrote to it saying that they could not do any business for it. And several policy-holders also allowed their policies to lapse.

If the company had not been boycotted by the defendants' committee, it would have done business to the extent of Rs. one lakh per year.

Cross-examined by Mr. M. V. Desai, witness said that before he joined the company as a director, he was serving in a firm on a salary of Rs. 75 per month. At that time his income from insurance business was negligible. When he started the company, he had some knowledge of insurance.

Further questioned, witness said he was a son-in-law of Lakhamsey Jetha, a director of the company. Its bankers were the Bank of India. It was not correct to say that some of the entries in the company's books showing allotment of shares were mere book entries.

"FOR RICH AND POOR ALIKE"

Witness denied that the provident insurance scheme was devised to defraud poor and illiterate people or that only poor people were taking advantage of the scheme. Witness' company was for rich and poor alike.

His lordship—was it not meant to cater for the poorer pocket?.

Witness—Yes. That is right.

Further questioned, witness said that in January 1931 there were several such companies in existence. He agreed that a very large number of people were getting themselves enrolled as members of the provident insurance companies.

Question—Have you any reason to doubt that the monthly income of such companies exceeded Rs. 3 lakhs?

Answer—It is not possible that their income would be Rs. 3 lakhs.

Witness agreed with counsel that there was no personal animosity between the plaintiff company and any of the defendants. He admitted that the plaintiff company had not paid a single claim during the whole of its career.

Counsel—I put it to you that the whole of this company and you are mere puppets in the hands of Mr. Lakhamsey Jetha

Witness—That is not true.

The case stands adjourned to Friday.

CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

Accused Said To Have Attacked "Black-leg" At Elphinstone Bridge

Gopal Govind was placed before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, Magistrate Mazagaon Court on Thursday, on a charge of assault.

It is stated that the accused, while going along Elphinstone Bridge yesterday, noticed Tukaram Santu, the complainant and taking him for a black-leg in the recent Wadi Bunder Goods Shed Strike, is alleged to have assaulted him.

It was also alleged by the Police that the accused, not only assaulted the complainant, but also took away the turban and dhoti of the complainant's companion.

The accused, not objecting was ordered to be remanded for a week, pending the recovery of some property and further inquiries by the Police.

BURGLARS BUSY IN CITY

How They Carry On Nefarious Propaganda During Day

18 ARRESTED AT DADAR

Eighteen persons believed to be members of a gang responsible for systematic thefts in the Hindu Colony at Dadar, have been arrested by the Bombay C. I. D.

Receiving several complaints from residents of flats in Dadar about the theft of wearing apparel and jewellery, detectives kept watch and succeeded in apprehending the burglars. The methods adopted by the local Bill Sykes, were rather ingenious. They entered the flats when the male occupants were absent at work, and the women were enjoying their siesta.

Between midday and 2 p.m. the burglars worked without disturbance. When the womenfolk arose at tea-time they discovered to their great surprise that the privacy of their bed rooms had not been respected by some daring intruders. They also found valuable possessions missing and those of less value scattered about the place.

The C. I. D. have managed to arrest eighteen men, and Dadar is once more an abode of peace

BOY KILLED IN CYCLE ACCIDENT

Lorry Driver Relates Story Of Incident In Coroner's Court

The tragic story of how a Goanese boy, aged 12, going on a bicdashed against the radiator of a lorry at Warden Road, facing Mahalaxmi, and died on the spot was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Thursday.

The name of the boy is Salvador Rapoz. The sister of the boy giving evidence before the Coroner's Jury said, that the deceased had come from Goa only three days back, and he went out on a bicycle with her cousin.

Later she got the news that her brother had died after a clash, and her cousin, who was sitting on the saddle, got his right arm fractured.

The lorry-driver, in evidence, stated that his lorry was standing on the Warden Road on Wednesday, when he saw the two boys cycling down the slope. Suddenly they swerved to the left and when they sighted a car coming from the opposite side, they dashed into the radiator of his lorry.

The Coroner's Jury gave a verdict of death on the body of the boy, due to rupture of heart and fracture of ribs accidentally sustained when thrown down violently after the cycle dashed into the lorry.

ARRESTED ON CHEATING CHARGE

Alleged To Have Tried To Sell Brass Ring As Gold One

How the accused wanted to palm off a brass ring as a gold one to another man at Nesbit Road, was narrated on Thursday by the police before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

It is stated that the accused wanted to sell a brass-ring to the complainant (whose name is not disclosed). The lattter suspected the deal and reported the matter to the police.

The police, it is stated, recovered the brass-ring which the accused attempted to throw away.

The accused was arrested and placed before the Magistrate, who ordered him to be remanded for a week.

FINED FOR RASH DRIVING

On a charge of rash and negligent driving, Keki Burjorji Jamshedji, aged 22, was fined Rs. 100 on Thursday by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

On 30th May last, the accused was returning in his car from Ballard Pier and while proceeding along the Esplanade Road, he swerved to the extreme left in order to avoid a cyclist and in doing so knocked down a man and woman and dashed against a tree.

The Magistrate finding him guilty of reckless driving, sentenced him as above and added that Rs. 75/- out of the fine, if recovered, be paid as 'solatium' to Jamadar Sadashiv Ragho, who sustained injuries.

WHEN YOU CAN'T SAVE---

Your ability to save ceases when you die. Suppose this happens before you have saved enough to enable Your Family to live even modestly. A CROWN LIFE POLICY will GUARANTEE them both what You Saved and what You hoped to Save.

It will cost you NOTHING to Consult a

CROWN LIFE Man

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Head Office for India: 12, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 24076.

REMANDED TO CUSTODY

Accused Alleged To Be Involved In Theft Of Motor Accessories

Badruddin Gullamalli who was arrested on Wednesday, was placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Magistrate, Mazgaon, as he was suspected to have stolen motor accessories to the value of Rs. 109.

The police state in their application for remand that a number of thefts of such a natur have been recorded in the Agripada locality.

It is also stated that a plain cloth policeman, noticed two mer (one of them being the accused) emerging from a compound. One of them carried a bundle, and when challenged, took to his heels. The other was arrested.

As his alleged accomplice was absconding, the accused was ordered to be remanded for two weeks.

EDITOR CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION

Three Witnesses Examined

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Dec. 12.

Three more witnesses on behalf of the prosecution were examined to-day, when the hearing was resumed of the sensational case in which Hansraj Velji and Padamshi Damji Khana, editor and publisher respectively, of the "Kachhi Dasha Osval Prakash," a Gujarati monthly magazine, are charged by Velji Bhanji, a broker and a member of the managing committee of the community, with defamation in respect of an article published in the issue of Vaishakh 1990 (Samvat).

Seth Trikamji Narsi, giving evidence, stated that the complainant and both the accused belonged to his caste. The complainant was a respectable man. Witness was a member of the managing committee of his community. He was a subscriber of the "Prakash." He had read an article about "Paisa Fund" in one of the issues. His impression was that the complainant was lowered in his reputation among the caste people, as it was suggested in the article, that the complainant would go round for 'paisa fund.' The contents were not authoritative inasmuch as no resolution had been passed by the managing committee

Cross-examined by Mr. Patankar, witness stated that he was the secretary of the Jain Dasha Oswal Boarding. The office-bearers did collect funds, when resolved upon by the committee. Respectable persons were members of the volunteer corps, of which an ex-corporator was the president, Both the accused were of respectable family. The first accused's father, who was one of the trustees, also went out at times to collect funds. There was nothing degrading in collecting funds. The magazine was published by a committee. It was not true that a committee has been appointed to collect funds for meeting the expenses of appeal to the Privy Council from the High Court decision in the suit by a member of the community. The reports and accounts of his Boarding were sent to the magazine for publication. According to the witness, the request to all members of the community to help the complainant by putting in one pice was defamatory. Witness knew about Talegaon Paisa Fund and other funds whereto any sum from a pice could be contributed.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

To the question by the prosecuting pleader Mr. Vyas as to when the volunteer corps was started, witness replied it was in existence for the last seven years.

The Magistrate incidentally remarked that they were started since Mr. Gandhi took the reins of the Congress in his hand.

Mr Vyas then talked of yellow journalism and the present tendency to make reckless allegations without proper inquiry and the necessity of dealing justice to such accused

The Magistrate observed that if the editors refused to give out the names of their particular contributors, they must take the whole responsibility.

Khimji Kalianji and Kripal Shamji Jivani were next examined.

The hearing was then adjourned to January 4.

Messrs. C. D. Vyas and S. I. Dave appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. M. N. Patankar for the defence.

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A Palatable Preparation of Pure HAEMOGLOBIN

HEMOBIN with its high BLOOD — REGENERATING power is an ideal Tonic & Restorative in all cases of convalescence after acute illness and an excellent Pick-me-up for expectant and nursing mothers.

BENGAL CHEMICAL CALCUTTA.

Bombay Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

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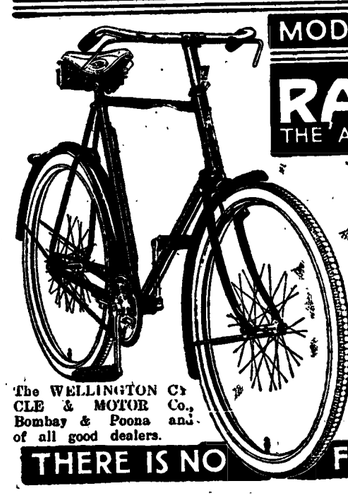


Note the superb finish of every part, the fine lines and graceful appearance. Ride it—and realise the supreme comfort of the saddle position; the ease of pedalling; the responsiveness to the lightest muscular effort. Built entirely of finest steel, rust-proof finished, the Raleigh is built to last.

The WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Bombay & Poona and of all good dealers.

THERE IS NO FINER VALUE!

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. (Vadifalia, SURAT)

Cures **HYDROCELE** Without Operation

Radically in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.

For Booklet of details and certs, send 3 annas stamps.

TRESPASSER KILLED

A verdict of death due to injuries accidentally sustained when knocked down by a down electric train, was returned on Thursday by the Coroner's Jury on the body of an unknown Hindu male who was said to have trespassed on the Railway lines between Sewri and Wadala, yesterday.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

COCHIN-MADRAS AIR LINK

COCHIN, Dec. 12.

A proposal to connect Cochin with Madras by air is under consideration. The authorities are investigating the possibility of opening an aerodrome in the vicinity of the port.—United Press.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Board Of Cricket Control And Private Tours

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

BOARD OF CONTROL'S METHODS.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India have done many strange things during the short period of their existence. Their latest comes in the shape of a resolution which runs as follows:—

"While the Board have no objection to Mr. Roy's proposal to take a private team to England, they are unable to extend official support to the projected private tour which is purely a private venture."

What made the Board pass a resolution in this wise I am yet unable to deduce.

NO MORAL SUPPORT FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

It is clear that they are not against private enterprise. They do not mind if private gentlemen undertake foreign tours at their own expense and with players selected by themselves. But the Board are not prepared to grant any recognition or support to private tours undertaken by private gentlemen. Does it not mean that they take away by the left hand what they give by the right? The following reply of the M.C.C. answers the question:—

"I am to inform you that the M.C.C. Committee can only recognize tours in this country when the visiting sides have the official support of their controlling bodies. I am afraid you will be disappointed."

WHERE IS THE DIFFICULTY?

This is an attitude, I cannot understand. The Board know it well enough that a private team has no chance of being entertained in foreign lands, unless it has at least the moral support of its controlling body? Where then is the sense in saying that the Board have no objecton to Mr. Roy's proposal? It would have been better if they had said that for the present, at any rate, they would not favour any private team going to England because that would come in the way of the Indian tour of 1936.

EDUCATIONAL TOURS DESERVES SUPPORT.

But Mr. Roy and Mr. Begg have clearly explained that theirs was an educational tour and was not likely to oreate any impediment in its way. On the other hand, it may be helpful in more ways than one. These enterprising cricketers are out to spend a good deal of their time, energy and money for the progress of Indian cricket. They are anxious to take a few of the promising colts who have no chance to be taken in the next Indian team to England, for an educational tour in the West.

A VERY LAUDABLE OBJECT.

To all intents and purposes the object is a very laudable one. And I see no reason whatsoever why the Board of Control should not accord its moral support to the project. Within their very limited resources the Board cannot do much to help the rapid growth of the game in this country. When private persons come forward to help it, they should offer them every encouragement and assistance.

BOARD MUST REVERSE DECISION.

It is not that they disfavour all private tours. In that case, the Australian and South African visit to India in 1936 and 1937 would be impossible. Perhaps their controlling bodies would be persuaded to accord their moral support to these visits. If it be so, why should not the Indian Board do what they expect their overseas vis-a-vis to do for them? I hope the Board would give up its unreasonable attitude and accord its moral support to "Mr. Roy's XI" which they apparently deserve, and make the tour a settled fact before long.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Ten Competitors To Contest Victory Plate

The following are the acceptances for the Fifth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on Saturday:—

1st Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE NOVICE PLATE—(Div. I). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Gani Beg 8-13, The Duke 8-13, Gold Fish 8-13, Arab King 8-13, Sunbright 8-9, Waabil 8-9, Nassirwan 8-6, Once More 8-6, Jawad Pasha 8-6, Dark Horse 8-6, Bulbul 8-6, Young Bucknell 8-6, Nibras 8-6, Ashroff 8-6, Homer 8-6, Howel 8-6, Tariff 8-0, Rahimtullah 8-2.

2nd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE NOVICE PLATE—(Div. II). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W.A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners once 7lbs; oftener 12-lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Imperial 9-6, Taj Mahus 9-2, Ruby Mint 9-2, Baden 8-13, Eskimo 8-13, German 8-13, Sallal Ahmar 8-13, Bay Prince 8-13, Nafa Pasha 8-6, Mahjoob 8-6, Ajid 8-6, Fair Play 8-6, Shadad 8-6, Ruby Fish 8-6, Harry Johnson 8-6, Magnificent 8-6, Rashid Pasha 8-6, Sheriyar 8-6, Moonif 8-6.

3rd Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE EUPHRATES HANDICAP.—Distance 1-1/4 Miles.

Winner, Rs 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Buick 9-4, Tennyson 8-11, Virkumar 8-5, Mumrih 8-4, Talwihin 8-3, Tamim 8-0, Vita 8-0, Bulbul Hazar 8-0, Mal Allah 7-13, Goolab 7-12, Jinanar 7-11, Saint Fortunat 7-10, Aslan Beg 7-0.

4th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE DALBY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Magnitude 9-6, Hooray 9-0, Irish Right 8-11, Alesia II 8-9, Running Sea 8-8, Quick Image 7-11, Grand Raja 8-7, Forecat 8-7, Zita 8-6, Dilectus 8-4, Naidor 8-4, Clairette 8-2, Uptojinks 7-13, Ascalon 7-13, Dunedin 7-11, Galactic 7-11, Chapei 7-7, Love Parade 7-7, Sassaby 7-4.

5th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Abundance 9-4, Vijaya Kumar 9-4, Chebli 8-9, Knight's Adventure 8-12, The Greek 8-11, Cultra 8-5, Eve 8-9, Misty Dawn 7-4, Roll Up 8-7, Zorawar 8-6, Kilfinane 8-3, Bismarck II 8-2, Hero Worship 7-11, Last Adventure 7-9, Mountain Dancer 7-2.

6th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Diamond Shower 9-4, Thermometer 8-8, Cavern 8-13, Camille 8-13, Rooz 7-7, Cartoon 8-9, Safety Match 8-9, Connemara Rose 8-8, Ibrani 8-7, The Nun 8-7, Spanish Wish 8-4, Typhoon 8-0, Glen Gowan 7-11, Permarch 8-0, Seaton Ross 7-12, Francolin 7-11, Rhonius 7-10.

7th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE VICTORY PLATE—Distance 1-1/4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Garcon 9-0, Risque 8-9, Carnelian 8-1, Glenalmond 8-8, Bucentaur 8-7, Dopatta 8-1, Buland 7-10, Follow Me 7-10, Draughtsman 7-8, Thracian Prince 7-1.

8th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE NOEL HANDICAP.—Distance 1-Mile 1-Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Crusty 9-7, Corcy 9-5, Myron 9-4, Powder Boy 8-9, Greek Glen 8-12, Celebrator 8-11, Superlative 8-7, Knockdon 8-2, Starford 8-5, Monreale 8-0, Phare 8-12, Bright Nigger 7-9, R.T.C. 7-8, Anomalous 7-7, Smoky Joe 7-4, Achieve 7-0.

To-day Friday, 14th Dec. At 9-30 p. m To-day
The Best Last Chance of Enjoying The Wonderful Show
The Talk Of The Town Last Week—
(COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-MORROW)

Prof. KEELERY'S

WHITEWAY CIRCUS

WHITEWAY CIRCUS

AND

Royal Menagerie.

At:—
NANA CHOWK, Gowalia Tank Road.

FEROCIOUS TIGERS SHOWING MANNERS IN OPEN RING, LIONS AT COMMON TABLE WITH GOATS AND SHEEP,
SENSATIONAL DANCES:—The Snake Dance, The Rope Dance, The Oriental Dance.
CYCLE-LOONEYS THAT ROMP, DANCE, TWIRL, Jump and Skip.
SUPER-HUMAN SWINGS ON THE FLYING TRAPEZE, ACROBATIC LEAPS BEYOND FOUR ELEPHANTS.
EVERY ACT A PERFECT ACT!
EVERY THRILL A SUPER THRILL!
EVERY SHOW A WONDERFUL SHOW!
Prices of Admission:—From As. 9 to Rs. 4-8.
SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for LADIES. Special Tram and Bus arrangement after the shows.
Advance Booking At:—S. ROSE and CO., Fort, BOMBAY.

OBJECTION TO INDIRECT ELECTIONS

(Continued from page 12.)

ber the report was a compromise by people for goodwill, and represented an agreement reached under ideal conditions, and not political pressure.

FOLLOW INDIAN TRADITION.

Lord Phillimore accepted the select Committee's Report as setting out facts of the position in India to-day, and also the general principle of provincial autonomy. He wanted to see India given workable political institutions within the frame-worth of which they could progress; but he did not find that in the Report. He urged they should follow the Indian tradition in building up a constitution and follow the methods and forms of organisation having the traditional appeal to the Indian people. If the Indian nation was given her head she was more likely to develop a system alien to Britain, but in keeping with the Indian mind. If self-government by Indian people was to be developed happily, there must be elasticity at the Centre. Flexibility was the cardinal principle, and by trying to build a bridge of steel girders, they were not allowing room for movement at the joints. The introduction of responsibility at the Centre at the present juncture, was unworkable and impossible. He expressed the opinion that the House should take the advice of Lord Salisbury and wait for the Bill.

"ONLY PRACTICAL SOLUTION."

Lord Hardinge, the last speaker of the day, declared that responsibility at the Centre in the Federation appeared to be the only practical solution, and no constitution for India at the present stage would be workable for any length of time without it.

He expressed the confidence that the scheme outlined in the Select Committee's Report was sound and well-adapted to meet the present situation in India. It was in accord with the historical traditions of Britain to promote the principle of self-government among the people, its dependencies; and the Report would meet with general approval of moderate opinion, both Britain and India.

Lord Hardinge then said criticisms of the report had in no sense shaken the confidence he felt that the report would promote the welfare of the people of India and the result of the closer co-operation with Britain with all that was best in India.

Dealing with the transfer of law and order Lord Hardinge said to offer self-government to provinces without the responsibility would be wholly unacceptable to all sections of Indian thought. On the other hand, to make them responsible for law and order would be to give encouragement to Indians and fill them with a sense of their own duty and responsibility, which would have a sobering effect on their own political activities. The law and order had been successfully administered by the Indian Ministers, and there was no reason why it should not be in a much stronger position than before and would be able to cope successfully with any emergency even without the intervention of the Viceroy.

Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

Dealing with the responsibility at the centre, Lord Hardinge said since the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms Provinces had been growing stronger, and the centre gradually weaker. Eleven completely self-governing provinces could make the central government even weaker than ever, and the executive would at the end be unable to exercise control over the provinces. There would be a grave danger at the centrifugal tendencies in powerful provinces like Madras, and such provinces as North-West Forntier, Baluchistan and Sind. The tendency would be for India to become gradually disintegrated by the centrifugal forces. The only remedy for this tendency was Federation with the Princes. The inclusion of the Princes scheme of Federation would be a most valuable asset. In the federal legislature the Princes were enjoying a powerful representation which should strengthen the Central Government and enable Government to exercise strong influence over provinces and bind India into a compact entity.

The debate was adjourned till to-morrow when the Archbishop of Canterbury would be the first speaker.—Reuter.

A gang of burglars which was responsible for committing a series of sensational burglaries in Jubbulpore, resulting in the loss of thousands of rupees, has been sentenced to undergo various terms of sentences ranging from two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 by the City Magistrate, Jubbulpore.—United Press.

REFORMS OFFICER CRITICISED

Mr. Chintamani's Attack In U. P. Council

LUCKNOW, Dec. 12.

Supplementary grants aggregating to about Rs. 1 lakhs were voted upon by the United Provinces Legislative Council to-day.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, leader of the Opposition, through a cut motion, raised a debate on the appointment of the Reforms Officer (Mr. C. W. Gwynne, formerly Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of India) and the establishment of his office. Mr. Chintamani's main criticism was that the appointment was too premature. He pointed out that on the last occasion when constitutional reforms were introduced it was only after the passage of the Government of India Act, 1919 in Parliament that a reforms officer was appointed in the province. Mr. Chintamani also wanted to know why a capable Indian junior officer was not appointed. Such an appointment would have obviated the necessity of paying overseas allowance.

The finance Member, Sir Edward Blunt, pointed out that the choice fell on Mr. Gwynne because of his experience in reforms work in connection with the provincial franchise committee. Another reason was that no suitable junior Indian officer was available.

On the motion of the Home Member, Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, the House referred to a select committee the United Provinces National Parks Bill, which aims at the establisment of sanctuaries for propagation and preservation of wild life.

The Joint Parliamentary Committee's report will be discussed in the Council to-morrow.—A.P.

S. KANARA SPORTING ASSN.'S ACTIVITIES

Young Footballers Win Shivaji Moogaveera Cup

The final game of the South Kanara Sporting Association's Shivaji Moogaveera Football Cup Tournament was played off between the Kanara Young Footballers 'A' and Kanara Bros. Union 'A' on Cross Maidan Marine Lines, resulting in a win for the Kanara Young Footballers by 2 to 1.

Mr. A. C. Henrichs, President of the W. I. F. A presided.

A number of European and Indian gentlemen was present to witness the match.

Mr. M. T. Devjee after giving a short history requested the Chairman to present the trophies.

Mr. A. C. Henrichs before presenting the Cups and Medals gave a short but sweet speech in which he expressed his high and appreciation of the standard of game played by the teams and remarked that if other clubs and Association in the city strived to come upto this category, Bombay would shortly rise to that high standard which prevails now in Calcutta. In assuring the Association of W. I. F A.'s co-operation, he wished that this Association would send in more teams, for the Nadkarni and Gossage Cup Tournaments. With a vote of cheers the function came to close.

THAKKAR BAPA'S TOUR IN CUTCH

BHUJ, Dec. 12.

The Secretary, Cutch Harijan Sangh, Bhuj wires:—

The final programme of Thakkar Bapa's Harijan tour in Cutch is settled and it is as follows:—

15th instant Bhachau, 16th Anjar, 17th and 18th Bhuj, 19th Manjal, 20th Mundra, 21st Mandvi and 22nd Suthri.

We appeal all Cutchees to prepare for giving a rousing reception to Thakkar Bapa and his party when they visit their respective places. We invite members of the Cutch Harijan General Board, the Harijan workers and sympathisers to attend the conference of workers to be held at Bhuj on 17th instant.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

Thracian Prince And Smoky Joe Impress

Keep An Eye On Permarch German, And Provence Rose

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The tracks at Mahaluxmi were buzzing with activity on Tuesday morning when the Victory Plate candidates were put through their paces. The following interesting gallops were noted:—

CORCY (Bowley) extended R. T. C. (Simmons) over a mile. Fair.

BULAND (Bell) accompanied TURLOGH (Davison) over 9 furlongs on the tan, the latter finishing a shade better.

BUCENTAUR (Munro) held BONNE TETE (Stokes) in a rousing 9 furlongs gallop on the tan The former is favourably weighted in the Victory Plate and holds a bright chance.

DOPATTA (W. McCarthy) covered an easy 9 furlongs. Fit and well.

MASKED JESTER (Carlslake) and THRACIAN PRINCE (Selby) travelled 9 furlongs on the tan. MONREALE (Graham) joining in from the 7 furlongs post. Thracian Prince waltzed home. Masked Jester and Monreale are still very backward.

DRAUGHTSMAN (Dillon) easily beat CHIVALRESQUE (Stokes) over 9 furlongs. The former is in fine fettle at the moment.

GLENALMOND (Obaid) had SMOKY JOE (Graham) for company in a 9 furlongs gallop on the tan. The latter who finished very resolutely has improved immensely.

GARCON (Meherji) and SABRINO (Dillon) travelled 9 furlongs on the tan, finishing abreast. A very fit pair.

RISQUE (Brace) was superior to CARNELIAN Rowley) in a 9 furlongs trial on the grass. The former has reached his best.

SEATON ROSS (Bowley) showed to advantage against CONNEMARA ROSE (Evans) in a 6 furlongs gallop. The former is making rapid improvement.

FRANCOLIN (Stokes) spurted 4 furlongs. He is still backward.

IBRANI (Carslake) extended CLAIRETTE (Bullock) over 6 furlongs. Both are fit, and it won't be long before the former opens his winning account.

DIAMOND SHOWER (Obaid) trounched a table-mate over 6 furlongs. Can win when wanted.

CAMILLE (Riding Boy) topped 5 furlongs in her best style.

CARTOON (Munro) and THE NUN (Northmore) were sent 6 furlongs, the pair finishing strongly. Keep an eye on the latter.

GLEN GOWAN (Simmons) galloped 6 furlongs. Fair.

SAFETY MATCH (Brace) covered 6 furlongs. Fair.

PERMARCH (Reynolds) was too good for WITCH MUSIC (McCarthy) over 5 furlongs. It is time the former attracted notice.

GREEK GLEN (Munro) LORD WENSLEYDALE (Stokes) and KILFINANE (Dillon) were sent 7 furlongs. The last named stood out from the rest.

CRUSTY (Blyth) made a favourable impression over 9 furlongs. In great form

PHARE (Marrable) beat ARTHUR (Riding Boy) in a mile test by a neck. Both are in good trim.

ABUNDANCE (Carslake) was well in front of SASSABBY (Graham) at the end of 6 furlongs. Should run well on Saturday.

MYRON (Obaid) beat a stable companion over a mile. Fit and well.

SUPERLATIVE (Brace) finished a length in front of KNOCKDON (Rowley) in a mile trial on the grass.

ACHIEVE (Davison) was superior to HERO WORSHIP (Bell) over 6 furlongs.

STARFORD (McCarthy) held THE GREEK (Munro) over 6 furlongs.

KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE (Riding Boy) was beaten by DOREDA (Marrable) in a 7 furlongs gallop.

LAST ADVENTURE (Dillon) outpaced LOVE PARADE (Stokes) over 6 furlongs. The former has made notable improvement.

HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS (Brace) prevailed over MISTY DAWN (Rowley) in a 7 furlongs trial on the grass.

MOUNTAIN DANCER (Bell) and CHAPEI (Davison) traversed 6 furlongs, both moving well.

ASCALON (Evans) was superior to CLENDENNEN (Bowley) over 6 furlongs. The former will go close on Saturday.

FORECAT (Riding Boy) made a favourable impression when galloped with DUNEDIN (Stokes) for 6 furlongs.

NAIDOR (Blyth) covered 6 furlongs on the grass in great style, but he is unreliable.

MAGNITUDE (Marrable) was fair in a 6 furlongs gallop on the grass.

PROVENCE ROSE (Brace) held RUNNING SEA (Rowley) in a 6 furlongs gallop on the grass. The former is a promising sort.

JINANAR (Selby) galloped 1 1/4 miles at 3/4 pace. Good.

SHOGAT AZIZ (Riding Boy) covered 10 furlongs in great style. She is in fine fettle.

TENNYSON Obaid) galloped 1 1/4 miles. Fair.

BADEN (Riding Boy) finished better than NASSIRWAN (Bell) when galloped 6 furlongs on the tan.

GERMAN (Riding Boy) pleased over 6 furlongs.

IMPERIAL (Munro) was not stretched in a 6 furlongs gallop. Very fit.

WAABIL (Obaid) was sent 6 furlongs. Fair.

RUBY FISH (Blyth) was superior to GOLD FISH (Riding Boy) in an easy mile gallop on the grass.

HARRY JOHNSON (Marrable) beat ASHROFF (Riding Boy) by 4 lengths over 6 furlongs.

ARAB KING (Riding Boy) finished level with RUBDAN PASHA (Brace) over 6 furlongs. The former has improved.

TARIFF (Dillon) showed good action in an easy 6 furlongs gallop.

MONEY ORDER (Riding Boy) acted as schoolmaster to SHERIYAR (Dillon) over 6 furlongs. The former won by a length but the latter will very near win Div. II of the Novice Plate on his showing.

YOUNG BUCKNELL (Simmons) pleased in a 6 furlongs dash. A good type of horse.

SALLAL AHMAR (Simmons) was fair over 6 furlongs.

The following should be noted: ADNAN; BULBUL; HOMER and DARK HORSE.

DACOITS USE GUNS

Decamp With Large Loot

KARACHI, Dec. 13.

A report has been received of an armed dacoity in village of Jacobabad District.

It is stated dacoits armed with guns entered a village late on Sunday evening, and striking terror amongst the villagers looted valuables and cash which is believed to run into thousands. They then decamped.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

A MUSIC CONCERT

by

The World-Renowned INDIAN MUSICIAN

PANDIT OMKARNATH

(In aid of the BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD)

on

FRIDAY, the 14th December, 1934 at 5 p.m.

He rarely appears in the Public, he may not appear again. So book your seats early and avoid disappointment.

Plans open at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, and at the Theatre, from 8-30 to 11 a.m. and from 5 to 8 p.m.

"TO-MORROW" releases
A great Social picture of

Dolti Naiya

AMBIKA MOVIETONE

AT

MAJESTIC CINEMA

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud, 9, 1991.
Muslim: Ramzan 6, 1353
Parsi: Tir 9, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 3m.
Sunset: 6h. 3m.
High Water: 5-29, 18-33.
Low Water: 12-20.

SATURDAY, December 15.

S. S. 'Carthage' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Bombay Races: Fifth Day of Winter meeting.

SUNDAY, December 16.

St. Andrews Day. Ex-Students Dinner and Social at 7-0 p.m.

MONDAY, December 17.

Bombay Engineering Congress: 20th Session. H. E. the Governor opening, Sir G. J. Hall, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 18.

Bombay Engineering Congress: 20th Session, Royal Institute of Science, 10-30 a.m.
Dr. J. S. Nerurkar's lecture on "The Health of the City". Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 19.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Domesttic Occurrence

DEATH.

VATCHAGHANDY—Shrinbai, wife of Jehangir Rustom Vatchaghandy, daughter of late Hormasji Edulji Parakh of Lucknow, died on Wednesday 12th inst. at Berlin. Uthamna ceremony at 3 p.m. (B.T.) on Friday the 14th inst. at Vatchaghandy Agiari, Chowpatty, Hughes Road.

BIRTH.

JOSHI—On the 13th December at Dr. Ajinkya's Hospital, Khar, Bombay, to Hirabai, wife of J. V. Joshi, a son.

ROVER MOOT

The monthly rover moot of all invested Rover Scouts of the City will be held at Chunilal Mehta Boy Scout Headquarters to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. The monthly hike will start from Sion station on Sunday next at 7 a.m. (details from the D. R. S. L. at the moot.)

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Pundit Omkarnath, will give a concert of Indian Classical Songs in aid of the Bombay Students Brotherhood to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. in the Royal Opera House. Tickets can be had from the Bombay Students Brotherhood, French Bridge Chowpatty.

THE BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Ardeshir N. Bilimoria Editor "The Cherag" Navsari will lecture in Gujarati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Zorostrianism in the light of Theosophy".

UNIVERSAL ARTS CIRCLE

A meeting of the Circle will be held at Blavatsky Lodge to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Countess Vera Crassi will preside and Dr. D. G. Vyas and Mr. Kannaiyalal Vakil, will speak on "Art in National Life".

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Cat's Paw". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"She Loves Me Not." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Rashk-e-Laila". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare" Time as usual.
WEST END—"Nadira". Time as usual.
CARLTON—"The Smilin' Lieutenant" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Gentleman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Neki-ka-Taj". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Nana" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Great Defender". Time as usual.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay via Mormugao on the 12th instant, and is due to arrive here on Monday morning the 17th December.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Taijin Maru" left Singapore on December 11 and is due to arrive in Bombay on December 24 via Penang and Colombo.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of the 6th instant passed Suez at midnight on the 12th insant.

HINDI CLASS FOR LADIES

A Hindi class for ladies has been started for beginners at Khar Road. The class is held on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays between 3 and 4 p.m. at Varma Bhuwan, 16th Road, Khar. Those ladies who wish to join the class may meet Kumari Savitri Varma at the above place during class hours.

'SEND-OFF' TO RAI SAHEB GIRDHARLAL MEHTA

A meeting of the all Nagars residing in Bombay and Suburbs will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in Laxmi Nagar Hall, Khar, to give a hearty Send-off to Sjt. Rai Saheb Girdharlal D Mehta, who proceeds to Jamnagar as Manager of the Jamnagar State Railway, when Sir Prabhashankar Pattani will preside.

MALARIA CARRIER.

The following is the list of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria Carrier, was detected breeding during the week ending Dec. 8:

Gunpowder Road Premises No. 24: places where larvae were detected Open well.

Connaught Road Premises No. 20 (Sardar Carbonic Gas Co.) Places where larvae were detected Underground masonry tank.

Reay Road Premises No. 230 Atlas Mill; places where larvae were detected Open channel drain.

THE GUJARAT SOCIETY

An urgent meeting of the Committee of the Gujarat Society, Bombay, will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Society in the Chamber of Sjt. Ambalal P. Parikh Advocate at Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi Road, to discuss among other things the question of forthcoming Municipal Election, Joint Parlamentary Committee Report, etc.

MR. S. K. PUPALA'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. S. K. Pupala is standing as a candidate from E Ward in the ensuing Municipal Election.

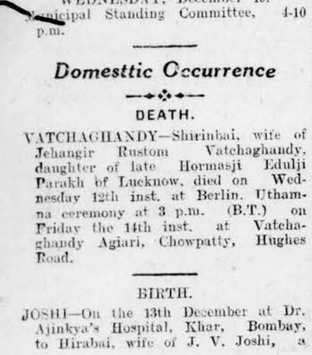
MR. R. T. SHAH'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. Ramanlal T. Shah of R. T. Shah and Co. is standing as a candidate from the "C" Ward at the ensuing Bombay Municipal Elections.

MR. KENI'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. Sakharam Govindji Keni, is seeking re-election to the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, from 'F' Ward. His Symbol is "Cow."

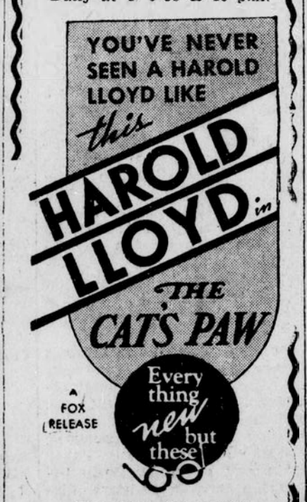
THE REGAL
THE LAST DAY
at 6-20 and 10 p.m.



NORMA SHEARER
FREDRIC MARCH
CHARLES LAUGHTON
THE Barretts of Wimpole Street
Immortal Love Story Of ROBERT BROWNING

TO-MORROW
FRANCHOT TONE,
MAY ROBSON,
GLADYS GEORGE.
In M-G-M.'s powerful drama
STRAIGHT IS THE WAY
ROMANCE — SUSPENSE — GAIETY — HEART-THROBS!

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4 6-30 & 10 p.m.



Free List Suspended.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited the Cattle farm on Wednesday evening at Kandivli.

Girgaum Back Road To Be Called Vithalbhai Patel Road

Mr. Chapsey's Proposal To Move Corporation Next Month May Find Unanimous Support

The proposition of Mr. Shivdas Chapsey to change the name of "Sandhurst Road" to "Vithalbai Patel Road" in view of the late patriot's great services to the country as ex-President of the Municipal Corporation and also as ex-President of the Legislative Assembly, was dropped on Thursday by Mr. Chapsey himself who proposes to bring another resolution next month which he hoped would meet with the unanimous approval of the whole House.

GIRGAUM BACK ROAD

Enquiries show that at the intervention of Mr. L. R. Tairsee and approval of the leader of the Progressive Party the proposition was withdrawn and another proposition will be brought to change "Girgaon Back Road" to "Vithalbhai Patel Road". "Girgaum Back Road" begins from C. P. Tank and ends at Gowalia Tank near the Fire Brigade Station which covers the Congress House where the late Vithalbhai Patel spent many years as a leader of the Congress.

VITHALBHAI'S PORTRAIT

An occasion also will be taken, it is understood, to change the present portrait of the late Shriyut Vithalbhai Patel in the Corporation hall which, it is felt, is not in keeping with the other portraits of the late Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Dinshaw Vachha, and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. A collection of Rs. 1,800 was made to erect the portrait of the late Shriyut Vithalbhai Patel, but looking to the fact that the portrait of the late Sir Manmohandas Ramji in the Indian Merchants' Chamber cost only Rs. 900, the subscribers thought the money was not well utilised and another suitable portrait will be placed in the place of the present one.

RENT RESTRICTION

On the motion of Mr. V. N. Vedak the Corporation agreed to the following resolution:—

"That owing to the continued trade depression and consequent acute unemployment in the City the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, and report on the desirability of representing to Government the advisability of imposing restrictions on rents of premises occupied by the lower and middle classes in the City, and if they think it desirable to submit a draft representation to Government in the matter."

EMPEROR'S SILVER JUBILEE

The House then considered the following letter from the Collector of Bombay stating that the Silver Jubilee of H. M. the King Emperor will be celebrated on the 6th May and the Government of India had decided that in spite of the climatic drawbacks the celebrations in india should take place simultaneously with those in Great Britain and other parts of the Empire. He asked the Corporation's views in regard to the celebrations and also financial assistance.

The matter was referred to a committee for report.

The Corporation then adjourned.

Annie Besant Memorial

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The following appeal has been issued:—

It is a year now since Dr. Annie Besant passed away. It is not necessary, it is a presumption to make an effort to enumerate her manifold services to humanity in general and in particular to India, her adopted motherland. Few in history can claim the record which is to the credit of this towering personality of the age. India's grateful heart can never forget, without bringing shame on her sons and daughters, the dynamic contribution made by this Valiant Fighter to the cause of her liberty.

With a vision that was her own she offered unstinted devotion to the great ideals which this ancient land of ours has from time immemorial cherished in her bosom, and till the end of life she swerved not an inch in her loyalty, in her love, in her devotion, in her whole-hearted dedication to India. To such a one, it should be undoubtedly a privilege to raise a suitable memorial—if ever it be possible for feeble hearts to offer adequate gratitude—with a view to make her work and her services a living example for the present generation and the generations to come.

We, therefore, fervently appeal to all those who have admiration for this great leader, to consider it a privilege to contribute their mite in grateful memory of one whose services to the great cause of liberty and humanity, will always remain almost an unsurpassable record in modern times.

Sarojini Naidu, (President); B. G. Horniman; K. M. Munshi; K. F. Nariman; Jamnadas Dwarkadas (Jt. Secretary); M. C. Chagla; R. P. Masani; Mawji Govindji Seth; F. J. Ginwala (Jt. Secretary); J. A. D. Naoroji; S. A. Brelvi; Framji J. Bilia; Ranji Dwarkadas; P. D. Pattani; Tehmina Jai Romer; D. D. Sathaye; G. V. Deshmukh; Mathuradas Vissonji; Meyer Nissim and B. S. Turkhud.

ACQUITTED OF RAPE CHARGE

Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court Sessions acquitted Jacob Saul Kattan, a Bagdad Jew of 37, on the jury unanimously finding him not guilty of committing rape on Julie, an Indian Christian girl of 18.

Julie was employed as an "ayah" in the house of the accused at Nagpada.

It was alleged, one night the accused asked her to take water for him, and when she went there, he shut the door from inside and committed rape on her.

Julie, in her lengthy cross-examination, stated that after she entered the accused's room she first massaged his legs as desired by him after which he committed rape on her.

The accused, in his statement to the court, said that he did not have intercourse with the girl without her consent or against her will.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty.

Mr. T. M. Guido appeared for the prosecution. Mr. S. G Velinker, with Mr. Nadkarni and Mr. Sopher defended the accused.

ACCUSED GET BENEFIT OF DOUBT

Sequel To Alleged Gambling Den Arrests

Ramlakhan Balraj and six others who were arrested on November 7 following the raid carried out by Inspector Raymond on the tin shed at Sohrab Mill Lane, an alleged gambling den, were acquitted on Thursday by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court, Dadar.

The Magistrate in acquitting the accused observed that November 7, the day of arrest, was Divali Day and "most Hindus would be indulging on that night in some form of recreation" and moreover, the warrant for raid appeared to be defective as it did not confer the right to search the varandha where the accused were playing cards. He, therefore, gave them benefit of the doubt and acquitted them.

GUJARAT STATES PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Propaganda Committee of the Gujarat States' People's Conference there will be a public meeting of Gujarat States' people residing in Bombay to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Heerabag Hall near C. P. Tank.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

The Rev. Fr. Duhr will meet his students in French Literature to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the St. Xavier's College.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Indian Programme. A Selection of the Favourites. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. An H. M. V. Hour. The London Palladium Orchestra. European Programme. 9-20 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. Musical Interlude. 10-0 p.m. General Motors Cabaret and Dance Programme. Jos Ghisleri and His Symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 11-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B. B. C Empire Orchestra. Conductor, Eric Fogg 8-30 p.m. Sports Talk.* 8-45 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.* directed by Henry Hall. 10-00 p.m. The News and Announcements. 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra. (Leader, A. Rossi.) Under the direction of Emilio Colombo. Relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 10-45 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers, with Don Carlos (Tenor) 11-15 p.m. Close down.

Comilla, Dec. 13.—A seven-chambered loaded revolver with 46 live cartridges, belonging to Khan Bahadur Abdul Hye, was stolen last night from his circuit house residence, but was recovered this morning from under the water hyacinth in the circuit house compound.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Broadcasting Cricket

The Indian State Broadcasting Service authorities deserve the congratulations of the public on the way in which the commentaries of the Quadrangular Cricket Matches were relayed out to the eager public who, were waiting for the news not only at their houses, but also at the restaurants and hotels which had a radio set installed. In these columns, the way the commentaries were relayed on the first day, was criticised, because on the first day, it was generally felt that the gentleman in charge of relaying out, did not have adequate knowledge either about cricket or the players. But the commentaries on the following days were very satisfactory. The commentary of the final match between the Hindus and the Muslims was so accurate and graphic that the hearers could easily visualize what was happening on the Azad Maidan. It shows that either the person responsible made an amazing improvement in his knowledge or the authorities concerned changed the commentator.

Veena On The Radio

Speaking about broadcasting, the Radio fans, both in the city of Bombay and outside, will be happy to know that Mrs. Lalitham Venkatram, will resume her broadcast from to-day onwards. It would perhaps be too late in the day, to speak of her recognised talents in music both vocal and instrumental. Her beautiful rendering of South Indian music on a delicate instrument like the "Veena" won for her appreciation from critical quarters. Her rich voice had in the past thrilled thousands of radio fans and many are eagerly looking forward to her personal appearance. She will be welcomed in a city like Bombay where art has always been appreciated by all communities.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON PUBLIC SERVANTS

Mulund Landlord Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, Dec. 13.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, in the case in which Raghuvirdas Ramratan (70) and Mahadu Nathu were charged by the Ghatkopar police with assaulting public servants—talati and police patil in this case—in the discharge of their duties at Mulund.

CHARGE DENIED

The accused denied the charges.

The magistrate convicted the first accused and sentenced him to pay Rs. 60 or in default two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was acquitted.

HIS MAJESTY'S SILVER JUBILEE

May 6 To Be Public Holiday Throughout India

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:

The 25th Anniversary of His Majesty the King Emperor's accession to the Throne falls on Monday, the 6th May 1935 and the occasion will be celebrated in a fitting manner throughout the Empire. It is His Majesty's desire that celebrations should be as simple as possible and that all undue expenditure should be avoided. His Majesty has also expressed the wish that his subjects should have the opportunity to observe his Silver Jubilee near their homes.

The arrangements so far made provide for Monday, May 6, being a Public Holiday throughout India, while another Public Holiday will be declared on one of the days from May 6 to May 18 which is the period of the official celebrations. This second Holiday will be fixed according to its suitability for each particular Province.

A Thanksgiving Service will be held in all Christian Churches on the 6th of May and it is hoped that the followers of other religions will hold similar Service in their own places of worship on the same day. It has been suggested that other methods of celebating the Silver Jubilee should include the form of distribution of alms to the poor, the entertainment of school children and the illumination of public and private buildings. In addition there will be Durbars at district headquarters and other important centres.

In order to consider and to coordinate the measure which should be taken to celebrate the Silver Jubilee in Bombay City, His Excellency the Governor has decided to appoint a Committee over which he will personally preside. Invitations have been issued to leading citizens and the inaugural meeting will be held at Government House on Wednesday, December 19, at 6 p.m.

WILD LIFE MUST BE PRESERVED

Major Corbett's Interesting Talk

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students Union, Major J. Corbett, Joint Hon Secretary of the Association for the preservation of wild game in U. P. gave a talk on Thursday evening.

If the destruction of wild life goes on at the present rate the speaker warned, there will be a total extinction of the wild species in five years.

Proceeding he dwelt on the beauties of natural life and how every species has a language of its own which man can understand if he only studies it.

The films exhibited were very interesting and appealed for the justice of the plea that wild life should be preserved

The meeting was presided over by Mr. H. Sayani, Vice President of the Muslim Students Union who in introducing Mr. Corbett said his object in visiting Bombay was to help in the formation of the Bombay Presidency Association for the Preservation of wild game.

Mr. Stanley Jepson, thanked Mr. Corbett as he well deserves to be, and said that he believed the Association will have a special appeal to the Indians as wild life is held to be sacrosanct in India.

Calcutta Dec. 13.—Mr. R. C. Sen, I C S., one of the Judges on the Special Tribunal trying the inter-provincial conspiracy case, died this morning from pneumonia.—A. P.

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A SPECIAL FILM OF
ROYAL WEDDING
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1934

SELF-DECEPTION

It was a foregone conclusion that the House of Commons would adopt the Government resolution accepting the J. P. Committee's recommendations as the basis for the revision of the Indian constitution. The result was due mainly to three causes. In the first place the Government has at present a sufficiently large majority at its beck and call. Secondly, the resolution accepted only the general principles of the J.P.C. Report and left room for the addition of still more safeguards to reassure the die-hards. Finally, the report, even as it is, gives so little to India and reserves so much to Britain, that the British Parliament has no hesitation in plumping for it. If some Die-hards opposed it, it is only because they have learnt from past practice that it is the best way to secure more safeguards. A Labour member frankly remarked that most of the British delegates to the Select Committee, particularly Government representatives, were more concerned with conciliating their own Die-hards than placating the Indian moderate opinion. The Labour members may be presumed to have been more sincere in their opposition. But it did not involve a serious effort. For their own amendment did not ask for much more. It did not ask for Dominion Status now. It only asked for a declaration in the preamble of the Bill that Dominion Status for India was their goal and that that status should be attained within a measurable period." Was it really necessary to add to the heap of dishonoured declarations. And cannot a MacDonald interpret an expression like "measurable period" in different ways at different times?

Significant Silence

It is significant that Mr. Baldwin did not make any reference to this Labour demand for a declaration on the goal of Dominion Status, though Mr. Lansbury pleaded strongly for it and urged him to reply to the Labour amendment and make a statement with regard to the goal. He must have felt that silence was the discreetest way to back out of old pledges. One might have expected some reference to this subject at least from Lord Halifax, who made a lengthy speech in the House of Lords in moving the Government resolution, especially because he had made a public statement about Dominion Status on the eve of the Round Table Conference and the Pact he made with Gandhiji provided, not for a mere declaration of Dominion Status as the goal, but for the actual framing at the second R. T. Conference of a Dominion Status constitution for immediate enforcement, subject only to safeguards demonstrably in Indian interests. But Lord Halifax was as discreet as Mr. Baldwin. He made no reference even to a declaration about Dominion Status as the goal. And as for safeguards, though the report of his speech does not indicate it clearly, he must have said what he had said elsewhere, that the proposed safeguards were all demonstrably in Indian interests.

Lesson Of Ireland

Several speakers referred to the rejection of the J.P.C. Report by the Congress and the endorsement of that decision by the public at the elections. Yet they lulled themselves in the belief that it was all right and that ere long Congressmen themselves would be eager to work the new constitution in the normal way owing to what Lord Halifax called the "magnetic force" of the constitution. Sir Austen Chamberlain, for instance, referring to the elections is reported by Reuter to have spoken as follows:

> "He did not regard them as the considered refusal of India to accept the proposed reforms, but even if he did, there was the significant fact that the idea of refusing to work the reforms had practically vanished from the Indian stage. It was so generous an offer and afforded so wide a field for the legitimate activities and ambitions of Indian public men that there was no section of public opinion that would not try to work the scheme even if they looked forward to expanding in future the liberties now granted."

Mr. Baldwin, too expressed similar sentiments. Could self-complacence and self-deception further go? As for the idea of refusing to work the reforms having vanished from the Indian stage, India is not the only stage from which the idea has vanished. It has vanished also from Ireland. If Britain would not learn a lesson from Ireland, India surely will.

International Debts

The refusal of the British Government to make any payment, in respect of the debt owed by it to the American Government, must raise new complications in an international situation, already very complicated and difficult. The British Government has, no doubt, some excuse,—not only because it has already refused twice before to make any payment, until America accepts the principle of reconsidering the entire question, with a view, if possible, to abolish completely all such obligations, but also because America has passed legislation, seemingly by way of reprisals, whereby all those Governments who default in making regular payments on the inter-governmental debt account, would be excluded from any facilities in the American money markets. This decision of the United States leaves no inducement for the defaulting debtor to reconsider. And if this is the utmost penalty America is going to levy for default, countries like the United Kingdom, with no need to borrow for their own local requirements abroad, can afford to snap their fingers at such threats and sanctions.

On the other hand, in the United States, they view the problem in a radically different light. They have, once before, made very substantial concessions over the original contract of debt to every country which had come forward to settle the obligation, and promise regular payment in respect of the amount then settled. Britain has received every consideration in this connection, though, naturally, the amount of such concession is much less in her case than in that of other countries which could not command Britain's resources, and had not Britain's need to keep up a good credit in the international markets. Having once shown such concession, and made substantial sacrifice, America again offered to defer payments in 1931, when the European situation made all the leading countries unable to meet their current obligations in respect of such debts. The moratorium of 1931 was expressly a sort of breathing time to enable the European Governments to set their house in order, and rehabilitate their local economies, which were unsettled by shocks and obstacles due to unexpected forces, and historical accidents. But once the European countries had obtained breathing space, they found it impossible to raise their heads so far above water, as to be able to resume payment to the United States, and "inter se". Their own mutual obligations, arising out of the post-war reparations tangle, they had tried to write off at Lausanne, in 1932. But, inasmuch as that settlement was conditional upon the United States letting off 'its' war-debtors, the agreement never came into effect, as the United States saw no reason why they should bear the burden of European follies, and forego their claims from those of the European countries which were able to honour their own signatures. On the expiry of the moratorium, therefore, when the next instalment fell due, countries like Britain did make payment,—mainly in the hope that when the new President, then already elected, took office, the entire question would be reviewed more liberally, and the debtors treated more generously. But President Roosevelt,—whatever his sympathies for the debtors as a class in the United States proper,—had no desire to write off the American claims against European Governments: the more so as he realised that such relief, if granted, would only mean to European countries so much more license to pile up armaments, and indulge in their traditional hates and rivalries. Mr. Roosevelt accordingly refused to accept the principle of writing-off these debts altogether. But, lest his policy should be misunderstood, he demanded payment only in the depreciated dollar, and permitted part to be paid in silver at the specially inflated price of 50 cents per ounce. These were substantial concessions, but the British Government would make no more than a token payment. The World Economic Conference in London broke up without any agreement being arrived at for the solution of the world depression and disorganised exchanges; and the next occasion saw a complete default even from the most considerable and solvent of the debtors to America.

In these circumstances, negotiations for a review of the entire problem, "de novo", are difficult to undertake. The new American Congress is, no doubt, more liberal; and the President of the United States is inclined to be generous, even at the expense of strict justice. But America has no guarantee that if she showed generosity, it would not be misplaced and wasted. The European debtors Governments are now-a-days no less committed to an intensive armament race and economic nationalism than before 1931. The United States cannot sympathise with such a policy of needless waste, and will not encourage it. The internal economy, likewise, of Europe is disorganised, and unsettled. The exchanges are still unfixed and erratic: the fiscal policies are redolent of intensive economic nationalism; international trade understanding is impeded, and difficult. And hence, while unwilling that the matter should rest in the most unsatisfactory condition in which it is to-day, America cannot initiate a policy of writing off the debts, without any consideration, even of a moral nature, being forthcoming from the other side. The British Government, moreover, have shown a distinct disinclination to reopen the question, and restart negotiations; and America will certainly not begin off her own bat an act of generosity, which is so little likely to be appreciated. World trade and exchanges must, therefore, remain unsettled and impeded as before, and the lifting of the depression as distant as ever.

THE NEW CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

Will Make The Congress Stronger And More Representative

(By R. B. A.)

Realism was the keynote of the Bombay session of the Indian National Congress. By renovating its Constitution and starting the All-India Village Industries Association, the Congress, besides setting its house in order, has revolutionised its machinery of administration, in harmony with the realities of the present situation obtaining in India. These enactments have also opened out a vista of varied service, suited to the ability and temperament of every patriot wishing to serve his or her country. Moreover, henceforward no one who is not willing to serve the country in any concrete shape will have any place in the counsels of the nation.

The new changes in the Constitution reveal to a student of Indian politics four points of major importance, almost of revolutionary stamp. I propose to examine each of them severally in the course of this article.

The Nexus

First, under the new provision, no one, who cannot henceforth secure the backing of at least 500 registered voters, can become either a member of a Provincial Congress Committee, or a delegate to an open session of the Congress, or for that matter, a member of the All-India Congress Committee. Let us examine the effect of this enactment upon the destinies of the Congress.

The new bodies that will come into being, under the above provision, will more truly than ever, reflect the will of the people: Not only will they become the mouthpiece but also the mirror of the national mind.

Under the old Constitution, the Indian National Congress represented a fraction of the thirty-five millions of the people of India. And more or less, the same will be the case under the amended Constitution. Then, wherein lies the difference? The difference is real and substantial: it lies in the fact that under the relevent provision of the amended Constitution the representation will be more genuine and less deceptive than under the old Constitution. Under the old Constitution, any Congressman could be a member of a Congress body, provided he was elected, no matter by how many votes, by persons, who were only presumed to be Congressmen, because their names somehow or other appeared on the Congress register. Often these voters who voted for Congressmen were as much genuine Congressmen as the jackal in the

(Continued on page 8).

CONGRESS VERDICT

Rejecting The J. P. C. Report Is The Only Course Consistent With National Self-Respect

By K. F. NARIMAN I.

It is a pity that even such an astute lawyer and shrewd statesman as Sir Chimanlal does not realise the significance of Congress proposal to reject the J. P. C. report Mr. De Valera is to-day working the Constitution in his own way, though he totally rejected the Treaty. He is free to carry on the most revolutionary changes through that Constitution and by progressive stages arrive at his goal through Parliamentary methods, and none can charge him with going behind the "agreed terms" of the Treaty.

No Obligation

Similarly the British are still unable to get the Egyptian Constitution accepted by the Egyptian Parliament because the Wafdists strongly object to reservations and safe-guards and also to the separation of Soudan, and the Egyptians are free to take whatever steps they deem necessary even through the Constitution to end the present position. In view of the British claim that the Indian Constitution mainly represents the maximum agreement between representatives of India and England and, therefore, the Reforms constitute an agreed solution, it is necessary to make the position of India absolutely clear, in unequivocal terms, that the said measure is an infliction, an enforced imposition from without, and there is no contractual or moral obligation to submit to it for a day longer than necessary. It is thrust on us in spite of our total rejection. If the Congress resolution for total rejection appears to be mere bluff to diffident and weak-kneed mentalities, we may retort with greater force and better justification, that impotent belated efforts to modify or improve the same, are all moon-shine and mere running on a fool's errand. The former attitude is at least consistent with national self-respect and country's honour and is also more honest and frank: whereas the mendicant methods still pursued are humiliating as well as impotent.

Constituent Assembly

Ireland and the Dominions secured a Constituent Assembly in spite of bitter and terrible sectional feuds between Catholics and Protestants and even between different Nationals inhabiting these countries. Difficulties are magnified due to timidity and pessimism of certain individuals who would tamely and helplessly submit to obstacles rather than put in extra efforts to surmount them.

The gloomy forecasts about a Constituent Assembly from diffident and panicky minds will be soon falsified and Moderates and Liberals, will be made to rise from the mire of mendicancy and humiliation to the glory of high-manly politics.

Incurable Mentality

The Congress Working Committee resolution on the J.P.C. Report has caused general satisfaction and is hailed all over the country as displaying the only correct, logical, dignified, self-respecting and even effective attitude on the part of political India. The only feeble and unreasonable dissentients are the incorrigible and incurable political mentalities of the type of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and his few Moderate friends of the almost extinct Liberal school. When every shade of political opinion in India feels that the J.P.C. Report is the last straw, and it has finally closed the Westminster gates to Indian political missionaries who should no more turn to that Fool's Paradise, to Sir Chimanlal's vision alone some rays of hope still appear on the Western horizon. Who could cure such a political vision? To men of such vision the Indian gates for united action are closed by the Congress resolution, because they still want to knock at the dead-walls of Westminster. It is more, as a result and force of old habit, that has grown on them for years, rather than any remnant of still lingering faith in British justice, that still inclines them westward. In their heart of hearts they feel convinced that it is hopelessly futile, that all their labours in that direction will not displace a coma or alter a full-point. Still why not take a last chance? Some political miracle might be produced and old Father MacDonald might still be persuaded by the magical arguments of these Indian mystics, such is their speculation. Each time they maintain that this is positively their last offering to that temple and if their prayers were not granted, they would never return to that temple again.

The Irish Parallel

We believe that in such pathetic language, Sir Tej Bahadur bade farewell to those inhospitable British shores, when in a spirit of deep despondency, he ended his speech at the third Round Table Conference, declaring that he would venture no more in politics but once again get lost in his practice as a flourishing lawyer. That shows the amount of strain and extent of the effort, even these gentlemen

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

WELL-DESERVED SNUB.

The Congress Working Committee has done well to administer a snub to "Nationalist" Congressmen who had asked for a reconsideration of the Communal Formula adopted by the Congress. Nothing has happened since the Bombay meeting of the Committee to provide any moral justification for such a course. On the contrary, as the Committee points out, the formula was endorsed by an overwhelming majority not only at annual sessions of the Congress but also at the recent elections to the Assembly. True, Congress Nationalists have been returned from Bengal. But that fact should merely strengthen the resolve of the Congress not to bow before a recalcitrant minority which would humour its own prejudices even at the expense of the honour and prestige of the Congress and of National interests. It is really "Congress Nationalists" who owe it to their professions of allegiance to the Congress to expiate for their sins.

"NONSENSE"!

There are few international "deals" that have ever been concluded without the conclusion being immediately preceded by a more or less firm denial. Indeed, the firmer the denial the more certain the facts. We would, therefore, not be surprised if the report described by Sir Henri Deterding as "the greatest possible nonsense" turned out very soon to be true. But even if the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company and its associates have no intention of advancing to the German Government a large loan on certain conditions, the report is temptingly plausible. A spirited war between British and American petroleum interests is an old story and Germany offers a fine tactical field for its continued pursuit. Then, Germany is obviously in need of money and, in view of Sir Henri Deterding's well-known hostility to Russia and Socialism it would not be altogether unfair to credit him with Fascist or Nazi leanings.

THE INEVITABLE END.

As was anticipated the Anglo-Jap-American naval talks have been formally announced to be "adjourned." This fate is ostensibly less ignominious and final than if the talks had been declared to have failed and the Conference dead. But in actual fact, it amounts to the same thing. And, however one may regret the failure, it is not possible to imagine any other end to it all. The parties approached the problems with the determination to regard differences as fundamental. No solution could be arrived at because the principle of equality was the bone of uncompromising contention. The result was naturally a fiasco. And unless better counsel prevails soon, there is going to be a vigorous race in naval armaments.

INDIA & LABOUR CONVENTIONS

However sympathetic he may be to Labour or India's national aspirations, Mr. N.M. Joshi cannot be accused of political or socialistic extremism. The compliment that he has paid to the Government of India in his recent speech on the "Work of the International Labour Organisation" is, therefore, all the more worthy of note. According to Mr. Joshi "the ratification of Labour Conventions by the Government of India was below the average par of any other country in the world." And this world record is further remarkable for the fact that of 38 Conventions the 14 adopted by the Government of India "were of meagre significance compared to the most important Conventions of the League Organisation." What is worse—but let Mr. Joshi speak himself: "One feels ashamed that in a civilized country like India, the Government could not ratify even the International Convention on forced labour, which is undoubtedly a form of slavery."

DUTY OF PRINCES.

Mr. Joshi has done well to draw particular attention to the attitude of Princes in respect of Conventions. It is extremely regrettable, to say the least, that Ruling Princes should not regard the States as bound by ratified Conventions. And Mr. Joshi rightly urges that the interests of the workers should be fully and thoroughly safeguarded as much in Indian India as in British India. The Princes themselves would be well-advised to agree to this demand. For absence of restrictions on the exploitation of labour will in the end prove harmful, even disastrous.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Perpetual Subordination

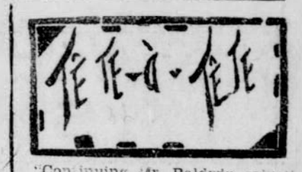
In his concluding peroration, Sir Samuel has said that India is now offered the three principles of provincial autonomy, federation and responsibility and that she would be wise to accept them. He purposely refrained from saying that with them she was also offered the principles of perpetual subordination. No thinking Indian has any doubt that if the scheme were put in operation, there will be in practice neither provincial autonomy nor central responsibility for the masses of Indian people. There will be a greater domination of British vested interests from outside and the domination of Indian vested interests from within. The partnership proposed is not between the two great peoples on a basis of equality and friendship. —"Indian Express."

Rejecting And Not Accepting

While the Congress Working Committee has rejected the J.P.C. scheme "well knowing that rejection must involve the necessity of struggling under the present constitution," the Western India National Liberal Federation says that "the new constitution will not be acceptable to India," unless the proposals were modified on lines pointed out by the Federation. After the terms in which the Government's resolution on the report has been drafted for debate in the House of Commons, Sir Chimanlal and his friends must be super-optimists to believe that there is a ghost of a chance of the report being altered, ever so little. This possibility being ruled out, the Liberals may be said to agree with the Congress in considering the scheme unacceptable. It is only a subtle mind that can draw a distinction between rejection and what is considered unacceptable, and if the Liberals have not made any mental reservations in the matter, they might as well join the Congress in rejecting the scheme unanimously, rather than express the same opinion separately and in different words.— "Hindustan Times."

Liberals' Duty

The official view of the Liberals has been recorded by the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association. According to the Council the proposals are very disappointing and more reactionary than those of the White Paper and "instead of allaying will intensify the existing political discontent in the country" unless and until the objectionable features of the Report are eliminated. The annual meeting of the National Liberal Federation that is going to be held at Poona this month is also expected to protest against the Report. But mere protest and condemnation will not do. The Liberals can do greater service to the country if they can strengthen the hands of the Congress by adopting a common line of action.—"A. B, Patrika."



"Continuing Mr. Baldwin said it must be recognised that there were problems in India which they had never tackled."

This, in a nut-shell, is what British constitutional attitude towards India amounts to.

* * * *

From proceedings in the Lords:—

Lord Halifax proceeded to state that Indians to whatever political camp they belonged, would not suspect him of being unfaithful to the principles and purposes he kept before him.

They wouldn't. In fact they are certain that his Lordship has always and unfailingly, been faithful "to the principles and purposes he kept before him."

* * * *

It is rumoured that a party of Liberals led by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad made a thorough search of the Parliamentary proceedings for "Dominion Status" for India but it is not correct that they have been disappointed. And it is still premature to suggest that Sir Chimanlal is going to issue another statement in which after once more condemning Congress for its objective and programme he will urge a strong and logical plea for securing "modifications" in the J. P. C. proposals.

But to allay anxiety among his countrymen we are asked to announce that he is watching the debates with the most careful attention and if and when the occasion calls for it he will be found ready to strike and strike hard—at the Congress.

* * * *

"CONGRESSMEN IN A QUANDARY."

—Editorial in "Justice."

Where are the "Justicites"?

* * * *

"How" asks a contemporary, "does Sir Chimanlal know that the Congress is going to work the White Paper Constitution and monopolise all offices of profit and power."

Why, the anxious longing that is surging in the breast of "Liberalism."

* * * *

Mr. N. M. Joshi complains that the Indian Princes might effectively influence the Federal Government in shaping the future of the workers.

Add peasants etc. and it is quite correct both in fact and in intention.

* * * *

How the eye can sometimes deceive and shock. We read or rather misread the following news item:

> A strong plea to organise ryots associations in every village was made by Mr. N. G. Ranga, newly elected M.L.A., speaking at the Nellore District Ryots Conference.

And for full 30 seconds we were kept wondering anxiously how Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer would react to such a false, such a positively libellous allegation.

* * * *

"That all European countries are busy "putting their house in order" is the impression gathered by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, of Bombay, in his recent world tour."

—News Summary.

They wouldn't succeed. They should call in experts from Great Britain.

* * * *

"NAZIS WELCOME BRITISH COMMAND IN SAAR".

—Headline.

Nazurally.

* * * *

Two young men were walking home after a late night. Presently they stopped under a lamp-post and one of them leaned heavily on his friend. "D'you know," he said, with a far-away look in his eyes, "that when I was born I only weighed one pound two ounces?"

"Strodinary?" said the other, weakly. "Did you live?"

"Rather!" said the first. "You ought to see me now. I weigh twelve stone."

B.P.C.C. And Municipal Elections

Will Not Contest, But Will Appeal To Voters To Support Congressmen

THE deplorable state of the communal nature of voting in the Municipal elections in the city of Bombay was mentioned in the discussions of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which met at the Congress House on Thursday evening.

Speaker after speaker referred to the terrible grip of communalism over the voters and the candidates alike, and the House by a substantial majority approved the recommendation of the B.P.C.C. Council not to contest the forthcoming Municipal elections on behalf of the B.P.C.C.

Return Congressmen

The meeting adopted a resolution which, appealed to the voters to return tried Congressmen to the Municipal Corporation, thereby making it clear, that while the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee decided not to contest the elections, it, by no means, boycotted them, but encouraged the candidature of individual Congressmen.

Socialist Attitude

The Congress Socialists explained through their representative Mr. Yusuf Meherally their attitude towards the B.P.C.C. contesting the elections, and opposed such a move by the Committee.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided. After reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary moved the consideration of the recommendation of the Council of the B.P.C.C. which ran:

"This Council recommends that the B.P.C.C. should not run Municipal elections. The B.P.C.C. should, however, appeal to the voters to support the candidature of such Congressmen as have rendered services and undergone sacrifices in the cause of the country."

Mr. Patil said that there were several valid reasons for the B.P.C.C. to run the ensuing Municipal elections with chances of success. Firstly the elections would keep up the activity of the city in the way of educating the masses. The election atmosphere was also present. Every one felt that the Municipal election campaign would be a corollary to the Assembly election campaign. And lastly, the B.P.C.C. would be kept in harness and would have done substantial work in rousing the masses to a sense of their responsibility. But the difficulties in their way to conduct the campaign were also considerable. The time at their disposal to organise the campaign was very short, and they had a very hard experience of the result of short time at their disposal during the last election campaign.

BANE OF COMMUNALISM.

Secondly, the communal nature of voting in municipal elections did not permit any other consideration and communalism outweighed all other issues. Its ramifications were widespread. Castes Creeds, sub-castes, and even locality had their full play in influencing the voting, and the deplorable aspect of the whole affair was there was no proper propaganda to counteract these influences.

B. P. C. C. NOT TO CONTEST.

Also if the B.P.C.C., ran the elections they must be in a position of obtaining a definite majority, and the name of the powerful organisation of the Congress should not be used for the meagre benefits the party might get in the municipal elections.

The petty quarrels and bickerings between the several candidates would again show their ugly head, and in the name of these local elections, it was not desirable that unnecessary quarrels should be fostered.

The last consideration was that though the B.P.C.C., did not officially run the Congress candidates, it made little difference to those sincere Congressmen who sought the verdict of the electorates. For these reasons, it was decided that the B.P.C.C. should not contest the elections.

Mr. Iswarbhai Patel moved a rider, that if the individual Congressmen formed into groups, these groups should enjoy the benefit of the appeal of the B.P.C.C.

Mr. Dighe moved an amendment that a list of the jail-returned Congressmen should be published by the B.P.C.C. for the benefit and guidance of the voters.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas moved another amendment that the B.P.C.C. do run the forthcoming municipal elections and for the purpose a Committee be appointed.

SOCIALISTS CRITICISE.

The amendment of Mr. Iswarbhai Patel evoked considerable criticism. The Congress Socialist Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas characterised the rider as a roundabout method to commit the B.P.C.C. to contest the elections or lend support to those candidates who formed into a Group at the expense of the individuals.

Mr. Thakkar wished that the Secretary explained the exact meaning of the resolution as to whether the B.P.C.C. would issue a single appeal to the discretion of the voters or individual appeals would be issued on behalf of Congress candidates.

Mr. Subramaniam said that the B.P.C.C., must act in a decisive fashion and decide definitely whether they would contest the elections or have nothing to do with them.

SOCIALIST PARTY ATTITUDE.

Mr. Meherally on behalf of the Congress Socialists explained the attitude of the Party towards the elections and the B.P.C.C. Mr. Meherally said:—

The party is in principle in favour of the Congress contesting elections to such public bodies as the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Only 100 per cent Congressmen, whose loyalty to the organisation is beyond question and whose record is stainless, should be adopted as Congress candidates. From what we have gathered at meetings hitherto held and conversations we have had, we have come to the conclusion that the intentions of those who are protagonists of Congress entry into the electoral fight are very different, and it seems inevitable that should the Congress contest the election persons who have been disloyal to the Congress in the past and whose political records are by no means those of fearless fighters for Independence would be included in the list of Congress candidates.

PATIL OBJECTS

Mr. Patil objected to the statement of the Congress Socialists and said that it could not go on record, as the B.P.C.C., did not recognise any other party within its fold, except its members.

Mr. K. M. Munshi in a frank speech explained the reasons why the B.P.C.C., should not contest the elections to the Municipal Corporations. He said that without a proper organisation, to trade on the corporate reputation of the B.P.C.C. for the sake of a few Congressmen was unfair. Mr. Munshi explained how communalism ruled the roost in the city elections. Taking for instance, the "A" ward, the speaker pointed out that 6 seats were contested by the Parsi community, which held a powerful position. Similarly 2 Europeans would be easily returned on European votes, and so also the one Jew and 3 Hindu candidates. It was against these deeply entrenched forces of communalism that the B.P.C.C., was asked to fight, and the time at its disposal was too brief.

Mr. Munshi was of opinion that in these conditions, the Congress would be unable to command a majority, and at best they formed a substantial minority.

AMENDMENTS WITHDRAWN

Closure was applied and Mr. Patil in reply asked Mr. Patel to withdraw his rider explaining that there would be little change in the position, whether the rider was accepted or rejected. Mr. Dighe was also asked to withdraw his amendment, as it was not possible to make invidious distinction in the sacrifices that people have made in the cause of the country.

He asked the House to accept the original proposition and reject all other amendments.

Messrs. Patel and Dhigha withdrew their amendments.

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas's amendment was defeated by 15 against 25.

The original proposition was carried by a large majority.

BAN ON BOSE CRITICISED.

The House passed a resolution expressing their sense of sorrow at the demise of Janakinath Bose. The meeting criticised the restrictions imposed on Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose as unwarranted and unjust in the extreme, and characterised them as betraying a vindictive attitude of mind. The following resolution was also passed.

This Committee views with deep concern and anxiety the unexpected prosecution under the charge of sedition of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who, ever since his release, had proved himself a great factor for peace and communal unity in this country.

By another resolution moved by Mr. M. R. Masani, the Committee expressed its sympathy with the Dock Hamals who had been on strike in the city and condemned the attitude of the contractors and the G.I.P. Railway authorities for not intervening and bringing about a settlement. The Committee appealed to the public to lend their moral and financial support to the strikers.

The meeting then adjourned.

DOWN WITH WAR PROFITS

Roosevelt To Suppress With Strong Hand

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

President Roosevelt has appointed a committee, headed by Mr. Bernard Baruch, ex-Chairman of the War Industries Board, to formulate a programme to "take profits out of war." This is regarded as foreshadowing a very speedy end of the Senate Arms enquiry. The War Profits Committee includes Messrs. Cordell Hull, Morgenthau, Dern (War Secretary), Swanson (Marine), Wallace (Agriculture), Miss Perkins (Labour and General) MacArthur Johnson.

INDIA-CAPETOWN AIR SERVICES

Agreement To Traverse French Territory Reached?

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, Dec. 12.

The Air Ministry announces, as a result of negotiations between the British and French Air Ministries, the British Air services to India and Capetown will traverse French territory, via Paris and Marseilles. The agreement may be considered as already reached.

WOMAN'S DEAD BODY EXHUMED

Son Suspects Foul Play By Sadhu

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

Quite a sensation was caused in Lahore Cantonment's when a dead body of Hindu woman was exhumed from a grave in the cremation ground.

The woman was missing for some hours from her house in Topkhana bazar. Her son Lohari Mal who was a motor driver came to his house as usual in the evening and found his mother missing. She had saintly views and used to visit a Sadhu in the cremation ground. He learnt that she had gone to the Sadhu and did not return after that. He however searched for her and lodged a report to the Police that he suspected some foul play at the hands of the Sadhu.

The police took up the investigation, posted police on the cremation ground and exhumed the dead-body.—United Press

TRAVANCORE ROYAL FAMILY'S TOUR

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 13.

H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore with the members of his Royal Family and party and Sir C P. Ramaswamy Iyer left last evening for Quilon 'en route' to Madras.

From Madras they proceed to Calcutta reaching there on the 17th. At Calcutta H. H. the Maharaja gives a party on 23rd December to meet Their Excellencies Lord and Countess of Willingdon and the Governor of Bengal.—A.P.

Death Of Mr. Farooqui

We regret to announce the death, which occurred in Poona, of Mr. M. I. Farooqui, who was formerly Secretary of the Schools Committee, Bombay. He was recently appointed Deputy Education Inspector of Urdu Schools in Bombay Division.

Itola Parishad

The Patidar Yuvak Mandal Parishad and the Bhagini Samaj Parishad are to be held in Itola on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant. For convenience of delegates and visitors to the conference arrangements have been made by the B B C I Railway authorities for the Up and Down trains to halt at Itola during those days.

BETTER INTERESTS FOR CITIZENS

(Continued from page 1.)

The Party appeals to voters of all communities and all classes to support its candidates.

APPEAL TO CITIZENS

In particular, the Party appeals to two classes of citizens. In the first place, it appeals to all workers and to all those who have sympathy with the demands of the working classs for decent conditions of life and of work.

Secondly, it appeals to that overwhelming section of the public which stands behind the Congress, and the struggle for National Independence. The Party's candidates are in this election in the same position as other Congressmen who may decided to stand on their individual merits, with this difference that they have in addition a programme by which they will stand or fall.

ALL CONGRESSMEN WITH RECORD

The B.P.C.C. will issue an appeal asking voters to give preference to such Congressmen as have served and made sacrifices for the country. Every one of the Congress Socialist Party candidates comes under that category. Each of them has taken part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and they have been to jail in the cause of Independence, some of them more than once.

Congress voters will, therefore, remember the claims of the candidates of a young and rising Party inside the Congress, and give them a chance to show their mettle.

CHAMPION OF UNDER-DOG

The Party stands for Complete Independence. It stands for the "under-dog." In the service of the exploited it will not hesitate to give battle to any vested interests that may stand in the way of the welfare of the citizens. In fact the very basis of the Party is uncompromising opposition to vested interests.

The Party has put forward as its candidates the following small and selected number of fighters in the national cause and it appeals to Bombay citizens to elect every one of them:—

LIST OF CANDIDATES

"B" Ward:—Mohamed Ibrahim.
"C" Ward:—Yusuf J. Meherally.
"D" Ward:—M. R. Masani.
"E" Ward:—Ali Bahadur Khan and Abdul Majid Hakim.
"F" Ward:—Purshottam Tricumdas and J. C. Maitra.

PARTY PROGRAMME

1. Election of the Municipal Commissioner by the Corporation and the removal of Government control and interference.

2. Adult suffrage at Municipal elections.

3 Municipalisation of Public Utilities:

(a) The lease of Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway Co., to be terminated at the first possible opportunity.

(b) Other Municipal Utilities such as Gas, Telephone and Milk Supply to be taken over by the Corporation.

(c) No contracts to be given for road-repair, etc. Labour to be departmentally employed.

4. Reduction of the rent paid by tenants of Municipal buildings.

5. Demand for municipal control of rents of residential premises.

6. A better and more extensive Health Service, including the provision of maternity and child welfare centres and dentistry.

7. Immediate free and compulsory primary education for boys and girls in all the wards of the city.

8. Provision of play-grounds for children, gymnasia and physical culture centres, reading rooms and libraries, parks and creches for infants.

9. Solution of the begger and leper problems and provision of poor relief for the maimed and the crippled.

10. Relief of the unemployed by means of a scheme of "Unemployment Insurance" worked jointly by the Corporation and the Provincial Government.

11. Recognition of all registered Trade Unions of Municipal and Tramway workers and employees and payment of a living wage to all municipal employees and the provision of descent hours and condition of work for all municipal employees. The Corporation to be a model employer.

12. Fair distribution of expenditure between roads used by the richer and the poorer classes of the City.

13. Redress for the legitimate grievances of hawkers and petty shopkeepers.

14. Amendment of the Municipal Act so as to allow for a re-adjustment of different taxes with a view to lightening the burden of taxation on the poor allowing it to fall on the richer class.

15. Clearance of slums and a Municipal Scheme for building houses for the working and lower middle classes.

16. A Municipal Bank, Municipal Printing Press and Municipal Insurance Scheme.

17. Inclusion of Suburbs along with the City in a greater Bombay Municipality.

"COUNCIL OF MINISTERS"

States Representatives Discuss Scheme At Bombay Meeting

The Indian States' Representatives, who have been meeting in Bombay since Wednesday to discuss the methods for ensuring the active co-operation of the Indian States, reassambled on Thursday morning in the Hall of the Imperial Bank. All the representatives that attended the meeting on Wednesday were present.

It is understood that after prolonged discussion, the representatives of the States have agreed upon a scheme regarding a Council of Ministers to advise the Rulers of the States on questions of common interest. The details of the Scheme are not, as yet avialable.

The meeting, also discussed the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee with special reference to Federation as adumbrated in the Report and the position of the States in the Federation.

Will Meet Again At Delhi In January

The following statement was issued by informal committee of minnisters at the close of Thursday's meeting in the Nizam's palace.

"To-day's session of the informal committee of Ministers under the Chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari was devoted exclusively to questions relating to the Joint Select Committees report. Discussions related to the recommendations affecting states such as those in respect of Federal Court, list of federal heads and mode of accession, financial provisions having been also examined in the light of Sir A. Hyderi's statement on behalf of Indian States delegations before the Joint Committee.

The report embodying the final conclusions arrived at by the committee at its present session will be considered to-morrow.

The programme of future work was discussed and in view of the short interval between the appearance of the report and the present meeting, it was decided to meet again some time in January in Delhi in order to give more detailed consideration to questions arising from the report.

"NO DESIRE TO UTTER WORDS OF SEDITION"

(Continued from page 1.)

have accepted its policy of not seeking arrest and imprisonment at the present moment.

I had, therefore, no desire whatsoever to utter words of sedition. I am, therefore, sorry that I made the statements in the speech, however unwittingly, which are open to exception from the prosecution point of view.

"At the same time I would like to state that in describing the movement of the Khudai Khidmatgars, which I did at the instance of my Christian friends who had invited me to speak to them I felt bound to state what I believed was the truth about the movement. I could have no intention of wounding anybody's susceptibilities.

"This might, perhaps, be inferred from the tribute paid to the English School Master of my school days. My speech read as a whole will I hope leave no doubt on the Court's mind that my purpose was to emphasise the innocent character of the movement rather than to frame an indictment against Government."

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. G. L. Walker then addressing the Magistrate said that the speech delivered by the accused attributed the "basest and lowest" motives to Government and fell within the provisions of the main section.

He then proceeded to read the speech and commented on the paragraphs on which the prosecution relied. He submitted that the speech was a "dangerously and highly seditions speech" and should be dealt with as such.

The Magistrate then reserved passing orders and adjourned the case to Saturday 11-30 a.m.

Mr. G. L. Walker, Public Prosecutor appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai with Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mr. C. Kanuga represented the accused.

Before the Khan Saheb left the court several members of the bar and Congress leaders present in Court warmly shook hands with the Frontier leader.

Balanced Personnel Of Reserve Bank Board

Analysis Reveals Govt.'s Anxiety To Avoid Criticism In Nationalist Press

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

The formation of the first Central Board of Reserve Bank the personnel of which body has been officially announced to-day shows that Government have been anxious to avoid criticism which their previous acts roused in the Nationalist press and have been led by the consideration that the personnel of the first board should be a broad hint to shareholders to observe balance in the manner laid down by Government with regard to territorial, communal and financial interests. So far as territorial distribution goes, perhaps the best choice has been made except that in the case of Madras the choice has fallen not on a businessman or financier as such, but on a Liberal politician in the person of Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao. Communally distributed, 16 posts will be filled as follows:

Europeans 5: Hindus 4: Muslims 3: Parsees 2: Sikh 1: Burman 1.

But as neither of the two Deputy Governors, Mr. Taylor and Sir Sikandar Hayat, nor the official representative Mr. Kelly will have the right of vote on the board, voting if distributed communally will be as follows: Hindus 4: Europeans 3: Muslims 2: Parsees 2: Sikh 1: Burman 1.

BOMBAY'S REPRESENTATIVES.

So far as the personnel goes Bombay is to be represented by Hindus and Parsee representative, namely, Sir Purshotamdas and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw showing that these two interests dominate the financial life of the Bombay Presidency. The Calcutta register will have Sir Edward Benthal, representing Clive Street and Sir Badridas Goenka, representing Marwaris which mean that European and Marwari interests dominate the financial interest in Bengal territory. Delhi register will have Nawab Sir Muzammillullah Khan who once acted as the Home Member of the U. P. Government and will represent Taluqdar and Agricultural interests of North India, Sir Sundar Singh Majithia who has been on the Directorate of the Imperial Bank will represent landed interests of the Punjab as well as the Sikh community. As Delhi register omits to take note of Hindu and Muslim interests as such, Sir Sikandar has been, nominated Deputy Governor and Lala Shri Ram Delhi's leading financier has been nominated on the directorate.

Sir Homi Mehta, a Parsee, Mr. Bruce, a Burma European and Adam Hajee Muhamed Sait of Madras are the other three nominees of the Government.

RESERVE BANK F. C. BOARD

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

A Finance Department communique issued to-day states:—

"The following are being appointed to the First Central Board of Reserve Bank of India:—

I. Eight Directors from areas served by various registers:

1. Bombay Register—(a) Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and (b) Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.

2. Calcutta Register—(a) Sir Edward Benthall and (b) Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka.

3. Delhi Register—(a) Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muzammillullah Khan and (b) Sir Sundar Singh Majithia.

4. Madras Register—Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao.

5. Rangoon Register—Mr. U. Bah Oh.

II. Four Directors are to be nominated by the Governor General-in-Council: 1. Hon'ble Sir Homi Mehta, 2. Mr. A. Bruce, Rangoon, 3. Lala Shri Ram, Delhi, and 4. Mr. Adam Hajee Mohammad Sait, Madras.

III. One Government Official is to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council—Mr. J. W. Kelley, Controller of Currency.

These together with the Governor and two Deputy Governors will constitute the complete Board."—United Press.

Satyapal Pleads 'Not Guilty'

No Offer Of Defence, But Case Should Be Argued Says Asaf Ali

NEW DELHI, Dec. 1

Charges under section 124-A I. P. C. were framed to-day by Mr. F. B. Pool, District Magistrate, Delhi, against Dr Satyapal.

In framing charges the District Magistrate said: "You on November 12, 1934 delivered a speech and thereby brought to hatred and contempt the Government established by law and order in British India."

The Magistrate asked Dr. Satyapal if he wanted to produce any defence.

PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY"

Dr. Satyapal pleaded 'not guilty' and said that he did not wish either to cross-examine witnesses or offer any defence. He, however filed a written statement in which he stated "I must make it clear at the outset that with the exception of a few material inaccuracies, the original report of my Urdu speech on which the Prosecution rely, is substantially correct. I delivered the speech in question on the eve of the election in support of Mr. Asaf Ali, the Congress candidate from Delhi. The obvious object of the meeting,—no less than that of my speech,—was the promotion of the Congress candidate's election. The Congress was not participating in any campaign of civil resistance or any allied movement at the time but was appealing to the electorate to support the Congress on the clear issue of attainment of 'Swaraj' through self-determination by "peaceful and legitimate means," as against the scheme of the Government adumbrated in the White Paper. The general policy of the Government, which it has been possible for it to pursue for the past 15 years and particularly for the last four years, under the existing constitution has come in for criticism and general review throughout the country during the recent general elections to the Assembly and my speech of November 12 was conceived in the same spirit. The stray incidents, which I related in my speech, were clearly intended to illustrate the objectionable possibilities of the existing (condition) but the speech read as a whole would leave no doubt of its purpose which was none other than to appeal to the electorate to support the Congress candidate."

"SHOULD BE ARGUED"

Mr Asaf Ali appearing on behalf of Dr. Satyapal, informed the Court that his client neither wished to cross-examine witnesses nor offer any defence, but desired that the case should be argued.

The Magistrate adjourned further hearing till tomorrow, when arguments would be heard.—A. P.

F. R. C. S. EXAM IN INDIA

Authorities To Arrive At Madras On 26th

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Professor William Wright, Professor John Mellanby and the Director of Examinations Mr. Horace Rew departed by air to conduct the first examination in India for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons.

They are due at Madras on the 26th instant.

Bar Council Election.

For the election of four members for the Bombay Bar Council, voting will be held to-day (Friday) at the High Court from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.

NAZIS WELCOME BRITISH COMMAND IN SAAR

BERLIN, Dec. 12.

The appointment of Major-General Brind to command the International Force in the Saar is welcomed in official circles. The fact that Mr. Knox and Major-General Brind are of the same nationality is regarded as a guarantee of harmonious co-operation "in the interests of the undisturbed liquidation of Saar events".

Official comment pays a tribute to the action of Britain in spontaneously taking over a difficult international mission.—Reuter's Special.

Madras, Dec. 13.—The next session of the Madras Legislative Council commences on January 21. His Excellency the Governor has allotted January 25 for discussion of the J. P. C. report.—A. P.

Sir Chimanlal Repudiated

HE DOES NOT REPRESENT LIBERAL PARTY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Impelled by a sense of duty towards my own party I am most regrettably compelled to denounce publicly the statement of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the "Times of India" on Tuesday last as unwarranted and most inexpedient. In the statement issued by the Western India Liberal Association, to which Sir Chimanlal is a consenting party, the recommendations of the J. P. C. are described as unacceptable and there is, to my mind, a very thin borderline, if any, between this description and the rejection advised by the Congress and other bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The present critical juncture provides a very promising chance of concerted action by all political parties in India to say with one united voice that the constitutional advance proposed by the J. P. C. is not acceptable to any section of India's teeming population. And I am pained to find that Sir Chimanlal's statement is calculated to hinder, if not to destroy, the realisation of this hope. I am, however, confident that the tone and tenor of Sir Chimanlal's statement only represent his own personal attitude and will not be endorsed by the Council of the Western India Liberal Association.

I wish that instead of denouncing the Congress rejection as mere bluff Sir Chimanlal had justified rejection for two important reasons which every Liberal keenly feels. Firstly, Lord Halifax (who then was Lord Irwin) had publicly assured us in the name of His Majesty's Government that India's political objective was the attainment of Dominion Status. It is most significant that everybody connected with His Majesty's Government is now deliberately refraining from mentioning the term Dominion Status whilst discussing the proposed constitutional reforms. It is, Sir, as you may be aware, the definite creed of my party to attain Dominion Status for India by constitutional methods. More than the Congress, therefore, there is greater justification for the Liberals to reject the J. P. C. recommendations, as they deliberately ignore our fundamental political creed.

Secondly, one principal reason why the Liberals co-operated with Government in the R. T. C. was the assurance given by Lord Irwin that the agreement reached at the R. T. C. will be the basis of legislative proposals. The joint memorandum of the Indian Delegation who were associated with the J. P. C. crystallised the Indian view on the White Paper proposals. With a little theatrical patting on the back, this memorandum has been entirely ignored and it is a travesty of truth to say that the present proposals have been the result of agreement. All the frank warnings given have remained unheeded and even appeals to the generous political instincts of the British people have gone unresponded.

It is true that as we are politically situated any constitution can be imposed upon us. But that does not and cannot prevent us from rejecting it as unacceptable.—Yours, etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Chess In Bombay Presidency

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is announced that a chess tournament is to be held at Sangli, in Christmas week, under the patronage of His Highness the Chief. It is also understood that the Bombay Central Chess Association are holding a tournament in January, where players practically of the same strength will compete.

It is evident that the two tournaments will clash with each other, though held on different dates, and interest will be divided. Besides, the prize funds separately will attract local talent only. If the prize funds are combined and a single tournament held (about Christmas week) in Bombay, very much greater interest will be aroused and Chess in our Presidency will receive a promising impetus. It may also lead to better things in the shape of an All-India Championship tournament.

May I, then, Sir, through your columns, appeal to the promoters, and especially His Highness of Sangli to agree to hold a single tournament, with combined prize funds, in Bombay, for the championship of the Bombay Presidency? I am quite sure chess players will welcome any move which tends to place the game on an organised and solid foundation in our Presidency, and if His Highness of Sangli takes the lead, he will be entitled to our warmest thanks.—Yours, etc.,

M. D. BILIMORIA.

Royal Asiatic Society,
Town Hall, Bombay.

Currimbhoy Khoja Orphanage

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We request you to publish the following in order to bring to light the difficulties that we the students of the Matunga Currimbhoy Khoja Orphanage are at present undergoing under the new regime.

Sir, after returning from Europe Sir Currimbhoy, (our beloved trustee), under the rules of the Trust deed, created a new managing committee, who, from amongst themselves, appointed a working and visiting officer to look after our welfare and comforts. But instead of finding substantial improvement we only see our rights and comforts curtailed. They have effected all-round retrenchment. We are being supplied with "bhaji" and food cooked in the hotel and that too not enough (we do not remember we had any square meal at any time within this month and last.) As regards our useful and intellectual activities like the Debating Society or the Cricket Club, they have ceased, although they were started by Sir Currimbhoy and flourished under his able guidance. Under the circumstances we request the Trustee, Sir Currimbhoy, and the Committee to do the needful in the matter. Further we request Sir Currimbhoy to forgive and forget our past follies, and to continue visiting us every fortnight and start taking interest in our activities.—yours, etc.

ORPHANS.

The Safeguard in the Sickroom

Condy's Fluid, which has served the public for many generations, is used as widely in hospitals to-day as ever; for the very good reason that while Condy's has high germicidal value it is absolutely SAFE. That is why you should use it in the home. It is the one safe disinfectant to keep and use even where there are children in the house. And Condy's has no objectionable "disinfectant" smell. It is absolutely odourless.

CONDY'S FLUID

Invaluable for baths, wounds, cuts, abrasions, sterilizing feeding bottles, nasal douche, gargle, etc., etc.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents: FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta; CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay; and WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay.

GUARDIAN OF GOOD HEALTH

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ORPHANS.

BOMBAY-MADRAS AIR MAIL SERVICE

Present Landing Ground At Bellary Eliminated From Route

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

It is understood that the route of the Bombay-Madras Air Mail Service will be changed. It will lie through Secunderabad. Bellary which now provides an intermediate landing ground, being eliminated.

Under the present arrangements, the Air Mail reaches Bellary on Friday evening, and after a halt there during the night, reaches Madras on Saturday morning. When the route is changed, the Air Mail will reach Secunderabad on Friday afternoon and reach Madras the next morning.

The contemplated change, it is believed, has been under the consideration for about a year now, the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad having made a representation to Messrs. Tatas in the matter. The change in the route will give further impetus to aviation in South India.

Until a suitable civil aerodrome is made available, the Mail Service will make use of the Royal Air Force landing ground at Secunderabad.—United Press.

"RELEASE ROY" CAMPAIGN

Bengal T. U. C. Takes Up Agitation

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

The Bengal Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress have taken the initiative of forming a propaganda committee for the unconditional release of Mr. M. N. Roy, who is reported to be lying seriously ill in the Bareilley Central Jail. At a meeting of the Propaganda Committee, resolutions were passed demanding the immediate release of Mr. Roy on medical and humanitarian grounds, calling upon the members of the Provincial and Central Legislatures and the Nationalist Press to support the demand, and drawing the Government's prompt attention to the urgent necessity of appointing immediately a competent medical board for the examination of Mr. Roy's health.

A representative meeting of the citizens of Calcutta will shortly be held to start a campaign in a befitting manner.—United Press.

DIED AS SOLDIER OF CHRIST

Sudden Collapse Of Madras Archbishop

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

Dr. E. Mederlet, Archbishop of Madras, who was on a tour, died suddenly last night at Pallikonda, North Arcot District, of heart failure.

It is stated that he went to Pallikonda on Wednesday morning and made two speeches, one, in reply to addresses presented to him by the people of Pallikonda who thanked him for the erection of an up-to-date dispensary, and the second, to school children who were to take holy communion after dinner.

It appears he went into the Chapel to help in the confessions, but suddenly collapsed. The body was brought to Madras to-day.

Dr. Mederlet is aged 68 and was consecrated Archbishop of Madras four years ago.—

"SOLDIER OF CHRIST"

The Archbishop arrived at Pallikonda yesterday, where a public reception was accorded to him. After addressing the congregation at the local Catholic Church, he dined with the local clergy and was engaged in hearing confessions at the Chapel when he collapsed. "He died like a soldier of Christ while ministering to the spiritual requirements of his people" said Father Cinatc, Provincial Superior of Salesian Missionaries, in South India, who accompanied the Archbishop on tour.

Dr. Mederlet was consecrated Archbishop in 1028, after 25 years service in India.

The funeral takes place tomorrow.—A. P.

AJMER-MERWARA CONDEMNS J. P. C. REPORT

Urges Calling All-Parties Conference

AJMER, (By Mail).

"Unsatisfactory, undemocratic and unacceptable" is, in the opinion of the meeting of representatives of various organisations in Ajmer—Merwara that was held on Sunday evening in the local Town Hall, the position that has been assigned to the district by the J.P.C. Report.

A resolution was accordingly passed that an all-parties' conference be convened at a date to be determined by the Working Committee.

An All-Parties Conference of the District was also formed at the meeting.—A.P.

Baroda.—In the Randle Cup Cricket finals, the Gaekwar Baroda Railway team defeated the police team by 164 runs.

BOMBAY'S SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION

IN AID OF CITY'S HOSPITALS

Visitors Will Get Full Value For Their Money's Worth, Says Home Member

A Scientific Exhibition in aid of the Special Appeal Fund for the Hospitals was opened on Thursday evening by Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member to the Government of Bombay at the Royal Institute of Science.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutoo, the Minister for Local Self-Government presided on the occasion and there was a select gathering present at the time the opening ceremony was performed.

WORTH OF THEIR MONEY

Dr. T. S. Wheeler, the Principal of the Royal Institute, in welcoming the guests of the evening said that the organisers of the Exhibition ventured to hope that those who would be visiting the Exhibition would get in return something more than what they have actually paid for seeing the Exhibition. They would not only be giving a donation to the City Hospitals but would get the real value of the money that they had paid to enter the Exhibition. The speaker paid a tribute to Mrs. Blackwell, who was the real originator of the idea of an Exhibition and said that she was the Princess of Beggars. He requested Sir Shah Nawaz to deliver his Presidential address. Referring to Mr. R. D. Bell, he said that Mr. Bell graduated as a science student but, unfortunately, he fell and fell so far as to join the I.C.S.

FOR SUFFERING HUMANITY

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutoo in the course of his address said that the patronage of the City for the Exhibition was called for in the name of suffering humanity. The medical facilities that existed in the city of Bombay, though they could stand comparison with the other cities in the country were really inadequate. The Government had been long planning for the extension of Hospital accomodation in the City but owing to financial stringency, they found themselves compelled to restrict rather than to increase the number of beds. Without proper public support it was impossible to restore the Hospitals even to the level that existed a few years ago. He paid a tribute to the Home Member and called upon him to declare the Exhibition open.

HOLD REGULAR LECTURES

Mr. R. D. Bell in the course of his speech declaring the Exhibition open, said that he was sure those who visited the Exhibition would get the full value of the money that they had paid for it. Several scientific discoveries had been recently made and he suggested that it should not be difficult, Bombay being the centre of a University to hold several lectures during the monsoon for the benefit of the general public. There were several mysteries of science which were not comprehensible to ordinary people unless they were properly explained to them. He said that in Great Britain, regular lectures, by experts on the subjects were being held every year to educate the public and he was sure that his suggestion regarding the holding of lectures would be given serious consideration to. It should be done properly and should not be overdone. After thanking the organisers of the Exhibition Mr. Bell declared the Exhibition open.

FOR CITY HOSPITALS.

Mrs. Blackwell, in thanking both Sir Shah Nawaz and Mr. R. D. Bell said that the Staff and students of the Royal Institute of Science had helped a great deal in presenting a really good exhibition to the public. She said that the proceeds of the gate money from the Exhibition would go to the city nospitals which were very needy financially. She hoped that the public of Bombay would liberally patronise the Exhibition. She was sure that the organisers would be able to give to the City Hospitals a very substantial sum.

After Mrs. Blackwell's speech, those assembled went round the Exhibition.

The Exhibition, which is full of scientific information and recent scientific discoveries is distributed over several sections. At each table, where an exhibit is kept for public view, a student of the Royal Institute is present to explain in detail what the exhibit is.

Sees Path Of Destiny In J. P. C. Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

unity with India and create a disastrous unity of resentment and opposition amongst all classes of Indians.

"I am convinced that the path of delay is the path, not of safety, but danger."

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN.

Referring to communal divisions, he said that they could only be healed by Indians, and it is impossible to defer advance, until they are healed.

He suggested meanwhile women have an important influence.

"Few things impressed me more than the attitude of the representatives of Indian women. They appeared to be infinitely freer from communal bias than men. I agree with Lord Snell and Mr. Baldwin that there is no influence likely to be more potent in the future development of India than the influence of women."

MINORITIES SATISFIED

Having emphasised the need for enlisting Indians on the side of law and order by the transfer of it, he proceeded to deal with the important subject of Minorities, and said that he was bound to think of the third largest community of six million Indian Christians. He had been in constant communication with the Metropolitan and other leaders and found no corroboration for the statement that Indian Christians were apprehensive.

Some old Indian Christians who had been specially attached to Missionaries from other countries were doubtful, but the great mass of younger Indian Christians were eager for further self-government.

Many declared they did not prefer separate electorates or guaranteed places in the legislature, but would take a chance with fellow Indians in general constituencies.

It was right to say that some Indian Christians represented by the All-India Christian Council were recently beginning to be apprehensive about their places in Public Services.

The Select Committee had done its best to allay their apprehensions.

There was another minority of Anglo-Indians which was entitled to sympathy and gratitude. As far as possible, the interests of these smaller Minorities have been secured.

SAFEGUARDS.

He dealt with finally safeguards in connection with which, he made an appeal to friends in India and said that he knew the proposals seemed to bristle with safeguards, and seemed to take with one hand what we were ready to give with the other. But, he asked, what would be the appearance of the British Constitution, if we endeavoured to set out details of all safeguards which had become habitual in English life and history?

The catalogue the British safeguards as regards the relations between Executive and the Legislature and it would dwarf all the safeguards in the report.

He asked friends in India to remember that though the safeguards were necesssarily in the foreground in any written constitution, they need only be in the background in its practical working.

APPEAL TO INDIA

He asked Indians to regard the safeguards, not as intended in the least to thwart, but rather to help their responsible administration.

Friends in India had secured the main substance of all they desired, and he urged them to recognise the substance contained in opportunities for future growth and development, accept it and make most of Parliament's offer in the spirit in which it was made, and co-operate with Parliament in using these new powers for the good of the country, they loved and which they desired to serve.

But if we asked them to meet us in this spirit, we must make sure of the spirit in which the offer was made and must make it plain that it is the spirit not of fear, distrust, niggardly concession but helpfulness and trust. Appealing for a decisive vote, he urged that since it must be evident from yesterday's vote in the House of Commons that Parliament would make this offer, it should not be robbed of the element of grace and goodwill.

SUBASH BOSE EXAMINED

Medical Board To Submit Its Report To Govt.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

United Press understands that the Medical Board appointed by the Government of Bengal examined Sj. Subash Chandra Bose this afternoon for about 2 hours.

It is expected that the Medical Board will submit its report to the Government in the course of this day.

It will be recalled that the Board has been directed by the Government to submit its opinion on the health of Sj. Subash Bose on or before December 14 in the light of which the Government would make up their mind about the steps to be taken in respect of him.—United Press.

LIGHT SHOWERS IN FRONTIER

Poona Weekly Weather Report

FOONA, Dec 13.

The following is the weekly weather report for the week ending 22th December.

The western disturbance that was affecting North Baluchistan in the previous week passed away eastwards through the extreme north after causing light showers in the Northwest Frontier Province on the 8th. A second western disturbance caused a few light showers in the Northwest Frontier Province during the last two days of the week. Scattered falls of rain also occurred intermittently during the week in Northwest India, North Madras Coast and Southeast Madras. Night temperatures continued to be below normal in Burma throughout the week.—A. P.

THE NEW CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

(Continued from page 6.)

Aesop's fable who threw itself into the tub of colours in the house of a dyer was a genuine tiger! The old Constitution in this respect resulted in unashamed deception and fraud. The Congressmen who were thus elected did not cease to be patriots because of this fraud; but their election was not real and honest.

The Change

But under the relevant provision of the amended Constitution, no Congressman, who cannot secure the backing of at least 500 genuine Congressmen, i.e., Congressmen of six month's standing as shown in the Congress Register, can become either a member of the Provincial Congress Committee or a delegate to the Congress or a member of the A.I.C.C. This means that the representation will be more genuine and real, though the ratio of the representation of the Congress will not be much affected. Hence it is that the greater the purity of the Congress representation, the more reliable will the organisation become as the mirror of the national mind.

How It Operates

How does this consummation, i.e., the Congress becoming the exact mirror of the national mind, affect the destinies of the Congress and the nation?

New Constitution

Let us examine the working of the clause when one delegate votes one way or other on any grave issue of first-rate importance, say, the starting of the Civil Disobedience Movement or any kindred agitation, involving the willing co-operation and sacrifice on the part of the people, that one vote, recorded one way or the other, will, in fact and truth, represent the undoubted verdict of at least 500 of his countrymen. Moreover, the votes of the delegates and the members of other Congress bodies will be all the more reliable as an index of the national mind, in view of the fact that, if there would be any class of people more willing than another to volunteer suffering in the cause of the country, certainly it would be those men and women who will be the registered voters on the Congress roll and whose representatives these delegates, etc., will be. There we see the renovated Congress in operation, when it will be the mirror of the national mind, of course to the extent possible under the circumstances.

Thus it will be seen that this particular change effected in the Constitution of the Congress will make it an efficient organisation, broad-based not only on the aspirations but the strength of the fast awakening millions of India, accurately reflecting by this perfected mechanism, the national mind of India.

CONSCRIPTION IN PERSIA

Compulsory Military Training For All Between 20 And 30

KARACHI, (By Mail).

With a view to developing her military resources the Persian Government has issued a communique calling upon Persians aged between 20 and 30 to serve the motherland in any of her military departments which is optional.

The Persian residents in Karachi between the ages of 20 and 30 have been summoned to be present at the Persian Consulate on 13th Dec. when the communique will be explained.

It is understood that all Persian subjects of the requisite age will provided they are certified physically fit be given a free passage to and from Persia to undergo military training for a period of 18 months and those who fail to comply with the provisions of the communique will be penalised.—A.P.

Peshawar Village Outrage Echo

PESHAWAR, Dec. 13.

Authoritative information now available regarding the raid by outlaws in Gonda village in Peshawar District show that among the six outlaws who raided Sultan's house were two notorious characters, Chamnai and Chairat Nwaz.

Sultan was absent and the raiders killed his brother and sister-in-law and wounded five children.—A.P.

Madras Governor And Cricket Federation

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

Mr. S. Kannan Hon. Joint Secretary, Indian Cricket Federation, Madras informs the Associated Press that Lord Erskine, the Governor of Madras, has consented to be patron-in-chief of the Indian Cricket Federation, Madras.—A. P.

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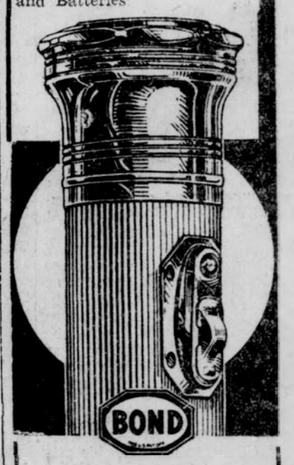

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"TAKE THIS MEASURE BACK"

(Continued from page 12).

sibility for its consequences. Was it contended, he asked, that Indians were unfit to take a part in the Government? It was a common ground with everybody that not only the Indian police had done their duty magnificently (cheers), that the Indian army was a loyal, disciplined, and trustworthy force (cheers), but that throughout the Services there were innumerable Indians in the enormously greater numbers than Europeans whom Britain trusted with highest responsibilities and duties, who sat in High Court, did justice over a European as well as an Indian, and did justice fairly between man and man, race and race (cheers.)

There were Indians who, in these difficult days, filled posts which marked them out for animosity of the terrorist, and who discharged their duties with courage which nobody could exceed (cheers.) Why was it supposed that they differed from politicans? They were of the same race, had asmuch as the same training in early years, and came from the same family. Why was one trusted and the other distrusted?

The Reasons.

Because, said Sir Chamberlain, "You put one in a position of responsibility, and left the others without any responsibility. Unless you can approach the divorce between the Indian politician and the responsibility for the action he takes and the consequences which follow, you can govern, but you will govern always with increasing difficulty, and the longer you delay attacking the problem, the more difficult it will be ever to solve it".

Sir Chamberlain declared that the result of freeing the Indian politican and the Legislature from responsibility for law and order was that the police became a target for very bitter attacks and racial feeling, and they received no support in the discharge of their duties from any popular force. He said it was absurd to talk of the government as responsible if it was deprived of the means of discharging its first duty in a civilised country.

Gradual Progress.

Britain was entitled to take precautions, said Sir Chamberlain, so that if they failed, law and order would still be maintained and the Select Committee had taken these precautions. In order to strengthen the Government of India public opinion must be initiated into the responsibility, and not left barren of criticism, but brought into a fruitful co-operation. The progress must be gradual; some services had been reserved indefinitely. There must be a breakdown clause and special authorities and responsibilities to meet a grave emergency.

Sir Chamberlain was confident that if Britain declined on the present occasion, after all these inquiries and reports, to do more than what Mr. Churchill was unwillingly and unbelievingly ready to do, Britain would concentrate on the ever-growing force of the Indian public opinion against Britain's rule and widen, instead of narrowing, the gap which racial conditions and different traditions placed between India and Britain.

If He Were A Prince.

Sir Chamberlain continued and said he was unable to interpret the minds of the Princes except in so far as their motives have been explained to him by themselves and their representatives.

"But" he said "if I were an Indian Prince I should join the Federation, because I should feel it in the interests of my dynasty and my state. I feel that those who, for their own purpose, encourage the Princes to hold aloof, take a great responsibility (Cheers). I anxiously hope the Princes will join. If they refuse, there can be no responsibility at the centre. The scheme of the Government would be what Mr. Churchill desires. If that happens I shall view the future with gravest anxiety. It is within the power of the House to satisfy the claims of those who asked that Indians shall be admitted to a share of responsibility at the centre as well as the provinces and to lay down conditions on which it is safe to grant that responsibility.

"But if you leave the issue undecided to drift for five years or ten years or perhaps longer, are you sure the conditions you can attain and maintain will then be within reach? I see on the contrary the downward path of the British rule. I see danger to it in shrinking from what is safe and prudent to-day, because, some other party at some other time may do something foolish or unwise. We can only strengthen the Government in India, and preserve our connections, if we are true to ourselves and to our traditions.

Unprincipled Coalition.

Mr. E. A. Bailey (Con.) condemned the proposal as a product of unprincipled coalition and declared that it constituted an instrument for the overthrow and complete ruin of the British connection.

Lt.-Col. W. G. Agnew (Con.) explaining his conversion to Government viewpoint declared that he had earlier allied with the Churchills and Churchillites, but he found that they had fallen into an irretrievable trap when asked what alternative they proposed. His views were changed by the Select Committee Report. He said: "I believe it makes out a case and proves it."

Far Too Fast.

Sir Reginald Craddock (Con.) criticised Government's proposals as proceeding far too fast. He opposed the transfer of law and order which he described as a master-key to Indian stability.

Sir Joseph Nall (Con.) reminded the House that he urged the Trading community in Britain to deal with the trade policy on its merits, avoiding political issues. He said the British manufacturer never lost the goodwill of the Indian consumers, and pointed out that a trade agreement with India had been under discussion since over year, and an agreements is being reached between British and Indian representatives, but official circles had not yet reached an implementation of that understanding. He hoped when the agreement was completed it would contain something more material than the reduction of the five per cent. "ad valorem" duty on cotton goods which was almost useless without an effective increase of duty on foreign cloth.

Sir Joseph Nall pointed out that the proposed new Government of India would be free to negotiate trade agreements with any country, but urged that it should be remembered that Britain was faced in the East with a competition which, until recently had hardly existed. He expressed the opinion that the British element was being too rapidly withdrawn from India and that the "guiding hand" must be retained.

Labour Opposition

Mr. George Lansbury (Lab.), winding up for the Opposition criticising the tone of Mr. Churchill's speech urged that greater regard should be paid to the feelings of Indians to whom he paid tribute for their attainments in education and knowledge. He reminded the House they had been discussing the welfare of 350,000,000 and no Indians had participated. He asked Government to approach the British Broadcasting Corporation with a view to permitting the representative Indians to broadcast the Indian view.

Mr. Lansbury quoted the Select Committee memorandum, and declared that India was entitled to know implicitly and definitely whether Dominion Status remained Government's policy, and invited Mr. Baldwin to make a clear statement in that regard.

He paid warm tribute to the part taken by the Indian troops in the War, and said these men were proud to fight for freedom and the rights of small nationalities, but people to-day sneered, as if they were incapable of managing their own affairs. (Loud Ministerial protests). Mr Lansbury protested against the suggestions of corruption and bribery among Indians. "I do not believe it," he said. "I believe Indians are as capable and cultured as any Nation in the world They have behind them a great tradition."

He concluded, "I challenge the House with regard to India. You sent Viceroys, Princes and the Duke of Connaught who carried the message that they would receive the Home rule. You told them Britain would not concede, but would freely give the right to manage their own affairs These proposals do not mean that They don't give power to common people, or right to Indians to manage and control their own affairs. They were good enough to fight for us; surely now you will take this measure back and bring in one which will make them equal partners with the rest of the Dominions (Labour Cheers).

Government's Pledges.

Mr. Baldwin, who was warmly cheered, declared that Government stood by all its pledges They made no distinction and stood by all, and the House must decide whether it agreed that the Bill should be framed on the Report of the Select Committee.

When Mr. Baldwin declared that the real opposition came from his own supporters, to whom he proposed chiefly to reply Mr. Lansbury intervened and urged that Mr. Baldwin should reply to the Labour amendment.

The speaker ruled that Mr. Baldwin must make his speech in his own way.

Mr. Lansbury again protested.

Mr. Baldwin pointed out that the ruling had been given and that there should be a general discussion. He said that he aimed at obtaining the best majority possible, because he believed the question of great importance both to India and Britain.

Mr. Baldwin declared much stress had been laid on Indians' first reactions to the report, but he reminded the House that the present demand would not have arisen in India but for what Britain had done for her. British rule gave her a place in law, order and justice, and was filled with such admiration for it that she wanted to participate in it more and more, until she was competent to rule herself. It was a great tribute to Britain. He was not surprised and not perturbed at some of the Indians' first reactions.

He considered as wholly false, the impression that was given by the statement that nobody in India wanted the report. It was true that there had been much denunciation from the Congressmen and other political parties criticised it, but this did not mean that there would not be any responsibly-minded Indians ready to play the part in the new constitution when it was launched.

First Reactions.

Said Mr. Baldwin: "We have received assurances in the last few days both from Government of India and Provincial Governments, firstly that their view was that proposals were workable, and secondly that in their view there should be people to work the proposals. That is as far as we can go at present. The first reaction is a different thing from a considered reaction by the time people studied the report and the Bill founded on it." Mr. Baldwin pointed out that people were dissatisfied with the present position. He said numerous Congressmen although the precise programme was at mament obscure, desired as the minimum a full Dominion Status and all it implied. The Moderates asked not only for those fresh responsibilities we were be given for the prospects of democracy in India The whole of India desires a real political advance, and that we are prepared to recommend."

Looking for Advice.

Mr. Baldwin reminded the House that the vocal political India was not large compared with the population, but any Indian looks for advice to a man of his own blood religion, and language, rather than best of a foreign race. The educated element would always have a greater influence on the ordinary people in their own country than Britain could hope for.

Referring to the Irish analogy, Mr. Baldwin said one of his great reasons for advocating the forward policy was to avoid what happened in Ireland in 1921. British Statesmen then missed their chance.

"We cannot afford miss it" he said "in a much graver and more serious question" (Cheers). There was the unhappy past in Ireland, and events had occurred which will take long to forget. These things did not exist in India. There was no racial hatred there. Britain always had many friends in India and at the time of the mutiny she had more friends than enemies. Otherwise there would have been no India to-day.

What Britain Taught To India.

Replying to the suggestion that democracy was dying Mr Baldwin said it was not true of any country in which it has taken root. Britain taught India for a century to respect and revere this system, and it has been her model. Britain could not turn back and say that because other countries abandoned it, it was worthless. They were giving India democratic methods, and what they believed would be the best form of Government in the world.

Referring to the reference to corruption he said that as far as they were true the only cure was a democratic system. Theirs had once been corrupt but with a free press, free opposition and free debate they could not be corrupt even if they desire. He expressed as keen anxiety as anyone for the welfare of the masses, and said that if it was not secured by the Select Committee proposals it would not be secured by any alternatives. He reminded the House of the extent to which Indians could contribute and said he believed the vote would soon make itself felt.

Indian Problems.

Continuing Mr. Baldwin said it must be recognised that there were problems in India which they had never tackled. There was much to be said for the reluctance they shewn in dealing with the many social problems. The fact remained that they had not dealt with them, but there would be an Indian public conscience, and he said: "I believe in many of these matters you will find a progress that will be impossible when the whole work is in our hands."

One of the most remarkable developments throughout East, said Mr. Baldwin had been the emergence of women. To anyone the scope opened for women in political and social work in India staggered imagination.

Mr. Baldwin concluded: "I commend the resolution in all sincerity, with full consciousness of the risks and with full recognition of the gravity of the objections against it, but yet with the conviction that in the circumstances, and having regard to times, it is the right thing to do, and there is nothing more for the House now but to go forward with courage and weld this report into a best instrument for the well-being of India that we can devise." (Loud cheers).

Replying to the suggestion for an Indian broadcast Mr. Baldwin said it was entirely a matter for the B. B. C

Viceroy's Denial.

In the course of his speech Mr. Baldwin read out a cable from Lord Willingdon denying the statements attributed to the Viceroy by Major Courtauld during yesterday's debates regarding Princes and the Federation.

STORE PURCHASE BY KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

Committee To Go Into Question Of Economy

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, Dec. 12.

The policy of purchasing municipal stores through the Indian Stores Department came in for discussion in the Karachi Corporation last evening.

Critics of the department complained against inordinate delay and the uneconomical nature of purchases through the Department, and held that instead of going to an outside agency they must improve the Municipal Stores Department.

Advocates of the Department opined at getting guaranteed standard of quality, and prevention of loss and leakages.

In the end, the Corporation left it to the discretion of the Chief Officer to make purchases economically either through Indian Stores or Municipal Stores Departments. Meanwhile it appointed a small Committee to go into the question.

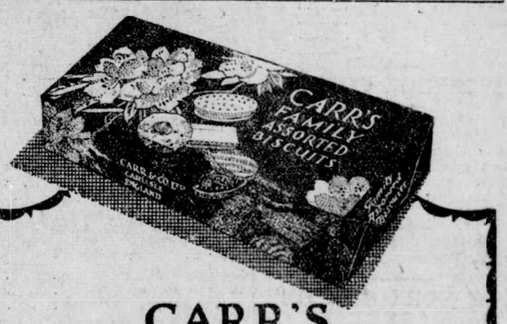
The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.

CONGRESS VERDICT

(Continued from page 6)

have to make, to keep themselves tied to that ever-galling and humiliating yoke, and how often they come near breaking points. As that great Irish Parliamentarian Parnell had remarked, after years of bitter experience, that just as the misty and dingy London atmosphere outside adversely affects and gradually weakens the outer walls and structure of Westminster, so the corroding and demoralising political atmosphere within, destroys the moral stamina and power of resistance of Irish Parliamentarians, and finding this course of relying upon 'Mother of Parliaments' to be extremely treacherous and slippery, he advised his countrymen, after long experiment, to turn back to their Fatherland and never cast a hopeful glance across that disappointing and depressing channel.

(TO BE CONTINUED).



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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON PRICE 6 POINTS DOWN

Probability Of Bartering Ameri can Cotton For French Wheat

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER WEAK

Wheat And Linseed Steady But Rubber Easy

BOMBAY, Dec. 13.

On Thursday, crossrates declined slightly further.

NEW YORK COTTON MODERATELY ACTIVE.

The New York cotton market was moderately active. There has been a talk of probability of bartering American cotton for French wheat. Price fluctuations were narrow despite better textile prospects.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER WEAK.

London gold was firm but silver was weak.

STEADY TONE IN WHEAT AND LINSEED.

Wheat and linseed maintained a steady tone.

TIN STEADY BUT RUBBER EASY.

Tin and jute were steady but rubber was easy.

GOOD ACTIVITY IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange remained active although the undercurrent of feeling was hopeful. Giltedged securities displayed good activity on better enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Dec. 13.

Previous closing	12.57
To-day's opening	12.54
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	12.51
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Previous closing	6.72
To-day's opening	6.71
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	6.73
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 225

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 13.

Cotton continued moderately active on spasmodic buying support particularly from trade influenced by better textile prospects but the demand was not sufficiently aggressive to cause a substantial rise in prices. There is a talk of probability of bartering American cotton with French wheat which is likely to succeed. Meanwhile traders are operating with caution and only filling up needy requirements.

Business in May commenced at 12.54 i.e. 3 points lower than the previous close. The market opened barely steady but thereafter prices began to improve on foreign and domestic price fixing coupled with better Liverpool advices with the price coming up to 12.57 but the commission house selling caused a setback which drove the price back to 12.55.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.51 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 13.

The following were the opening ranges

January (12.53/12.53) 12.47/12.47
March (12.59/12.59) 12.56/12.56
May (12.58/12.57) 12.54/12.54

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.78) 6.77
American March (6.76) 6.75
Egyptian January (8.67) 8.65
Egyptian March (8.66) 8.64

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 13. 10-30 p.m.

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 225-8 and Rs. 226 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 225-12 with New York futures about 3 points down.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 12-12-34	3119000	5135000
Receipts Yesterday 12-12-34	11000	19000
Exports to date 12-12-34	2120000	3721000
Stock at Ports 7-12-34	3124000	4087000
Stock Interior Towns 7-12-34	1959000	2207000
Stock Liverpool 7-12-34	900000	898000
Visible Supply 7-12-34	6852000	9188000
Quantity in Sight 7-12-34	5463000	8090000
Quantity out of Sight 7-12-34	3929000	5455000

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/12; Lowest Rs 30/7/6; Closing Rs. 30/9.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs 34/8; Highest Rs. 35; Closing Rs. 34/13/6.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 21/3; Lowest Rs. 20/11; Closing Rs. 20/13/6.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec. 13.

Previous closing	4.94 3/8
To-day's opening	4.94 1/8
To-day's closing	4.93 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec. 13.

Previous closing	4.94 3/4
To-day's opening	4.94 3/8
To-day's closing	4.94
Difference	—.00 3/4

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 13.

Previous closing	75.03
To-day's opening	74.96
To-day's closing	74.96
Difference	—.07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 13.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.94 3/8 and then eased to 4.94 3/16 where it continued with slight variations and finally closed at 4.94.

The franc opened at 74.96 after remaining steady for some time it fell to 74.90 but again recovered and closed at 74.96

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 13.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	24 9/16	24 7/16d
Forward	24 11/16	24 9/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 13.

Gold (£7-0-5) £7-0-8 1/2

BULLION

London, Dec. 13.

Influx (£69,000) £1,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 9/16d.) 24 7/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-5) £7-0-8 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 13.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 13. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.63 5/8) 5-64
New York on Bombay (37.31) 37-30
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.92 5/8
London on Milan (57.96) 57.87
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/4) 1-4 7/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 66/7, 66/9 and 66/12. Prices declined on scattered selling influenced by quieter foreign cables while on further disappointing London cables, renewed selling set in but the lower level attracted some buying. Prices closed steady at Rs. 66/4, 66/6 and 66/9.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/14/9 and 34/15/9. The market presented absolutely no new feature and trading was quiet and uninteresting with no important movement. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/149 and 34/15/9.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 13th.

Clan Macbean, Softhouse, Liverpool.
Jeypore, Smith, Kobe.
Rehmani, Wheeler, Calcutta.
President Garfield Cullen, New York.

DEPARTURE.

DEC. 14th.

Vasna, Durhea, Busrah.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 61 3/8 and May 63 1/4. Some interest was displayed but actual business was rather small with traders watching foreign crop developments.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 13.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.00 1/4. The market was moderately active on some commission house buying but business was small.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 13.

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 11.91. There was not much activity owing to the lack of foreign demand but the undertone remained steady with February standing at 11.92 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/2 buyers £228 5/8 sellers Dull) £228 1/2 buyers £228 5/8 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£10 1/8 buyers £10 3/16 sellers Dull.) £10 3/16 buyers £10 5/16 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) £31 to £31 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£270) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan. new crop (£16 1/4 buyers) £16 3/8 sellers.

Dunlop Dec (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4 sellers)

Lightning Dec (£17 3/4 sellers) £17 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 6 3/16 paid and buyer.

April-June (6 9/16) 6 7/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan. (£11 7/8 sellers) £12 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan. (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan. (£9 9/16 sellers) £9 9/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£11 1/16 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers.

WOOL AUCTION

SECOND DAY.

The following private telegram dated Dec 12 has been received by a well-known firm in Bombay from their Liverpool friends.

"Wool offered 5,600 bales. Withdrawn 1975 bales. Market firm except best Whites, yellows slightly easier, Black and Grey appreciably dear."

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association)

(May 1935)

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 10 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 9 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 9 9
Rates at 5-15 p.m.	6 9 9
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 9 9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 9 9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 9 9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 13. 10-30 p.m

Wheat January	4 4 6
Wheat May	4 10 0
Linseed May	6 9 9

The Tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASIER

Coals Very Firm

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Jutes ruled slightly easier due to profit-taking and easier Hessian market and only moderate business resulted. Coals opened very firm, close being quiet. Teas were unchanged Miscellaneous were featureless. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—3 per cent Govt. Paper 88; 3 1/2 per cent Govt. paper 97/4; 4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955/60 116/6 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 119/6 small lot; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 105/8.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank pref 133; Central Bank of India 35/8; Imperial Conty 16/8.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4/13; Mohini Mills 25 Mohini Mills paid up 27 small lot

Coals:—Amalgamated 24/2; Bengal 250 small lot; Burrakur 14/12; Bekare and Rampur 9/2; Equitable ordy 31/4; Hurriladih 12/2; New Bheerbhoom 14/6; Raneegunge 35/8; Simla Colliery 3/3; Sendra 13/10 small lot; Seebpore 15/12 Prem; Union 17/8; Western 2/14; Talcher 2/6.

Jutes:—Albion 270; Anglo India 475; Agarpara ordy 26/4; Bally 219; Barnagore 185 ex div; Cheviot 241/8 small lot; Craig ordy 2/7; Chitavalsah ordy 30/4; Clive ordy 34/4; Empire 43/4; Fort Gloster 636/8; Fort William 318; Gondalpara 975; Gourepore 690 small lot; Howrah 60/5; Hukumchand 17/6 small lot; India 407 small lot; Kamarhatty 631; Megna 49/8 small lot; National 2/11; Northbrook 53; Nuddea 68; Orient 229; Presidency 6/10; Reliance 80/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn 8/1; Benares Elec. 14/8; Cuttack Elec. 8/2; Rawalpindi Elec. 22/6 small odd lot; Muttra Elec. 11/8; Arthur Butler ordy 15/6; Bengal Iron 4/4; Britannia Building and Iron 4/12; Burn and Co ordy 312; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 68; Indian and Steel 8/2 Marshalls and Sons 1/12; Kumardhubi Eng. ordy 3/12; B. I. Corpn ordy 3; B. I. Corpn. ordy 3; B. I. Corpn defd 1/15; B I. Corpn. pref 149 small odd lot; Calcutta Ice 9/6 small lot; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 13; General Navgn. ordy 115.

Sugar:—Balrampur 19/6; Cawnpore ordy 35; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 327 small lot

Tea:—East India 13/12.—A. P.

MORE INTEREST NOTICEABLE ON STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES AND OTHER MARKETS STRONG

Satisfactory Board Of Trade Returns

JUTE FIRM ON SPECULATIVE BUYING

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 13.

On the Stock Exchange, although the approaching end of the account continued to restrict the volume of business, rather more interest was noticeable. Markets were generally firm. Giltedged securities remained a strong feature while industrials were firmly held in view of satisfactory Board of Trade returns.

In commodities, rubber weakened on the announcement of a decrease in the export duty on native rubber in Dutch Indies but later recovered partly owing to American purchases.

There was fair business in Jute, mainly on speculative account, and the market closed firm.

Wall Street opened steady and turned quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 13.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday Dec. 7 £96 1/2
Monday Dec. 10 £97
Tuesday Dec. 11 £97
Wednesday Dec. 12 £97 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 13. 3-30 p.m.

Market generally were quiet but the undertone was favourable. Giltedgeds were early quiet and prices were rather irregular but later they were strong and active. Industrials in general were steady but business was restricted.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£90) £90 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 3/8) £110
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119) £119 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 3/8) £107 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 3/8) £117 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 4 p c Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 27-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (11 7/8) 12
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/4
Musical Industries (28-9) 28-9
Pinchin Johnson (42-0) 42-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-3) 36-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-1 1/2) 9-3
Woolsworth New Ord (114-0) 114-0
Realisation 1930 (£93 1/2) £94
Dunlop Rubber (48-0) 48-9
University Ordinary (23-6) 23-6
Ford Motors (35-1 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Cables and Wireless (7) 7
British American Tobacco (126-3) 126-3
Camera A (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (138-4 1/2) 137-1 1/2
P and O S N Co Defd (15-6) 15-6
Distillers (93-9) 93-9
Bredrurd Dyers (9-6) 9-6
British Celonese (11-0) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (66-9) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-6) 7-6
Wickers Ltd Ordinary 9-9 9-9
Inter Nickels (23 1/8) 23 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-9) 5-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51) £51
L M S Ford (£21 1/4) £20 3/4
L N E R Defd (£7 1 2) £7 1/2
Southern Dutch (£23) £23
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£132 1/2) £133 1/2
London 'G' Stock (£95) £95

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (266-3) 266-3
Goddar (186-3) 186-3
Moddai New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (241-3) 241-3
Spring Mines (170-0) 168-9
Union Corporation (139-6) 140-3

News from Motihari says that the C.I.D. carried out extensive house searches at Sathi, Narkatiaganj, Bettiah and other places in Champaran District and are said to have recovered objectionable materials.—Details are lacking.—United Press.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 13. 3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£89) £90
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£97) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£113 1/4) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£115 3/4) £115 3/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£108) £208 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59) (£104 3/4) £105
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 £112 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-6) 22-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (37-6) 36-3
Donaro Tea (51-3) 50-0

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (11 1/2) 11 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-9) 22-9
Gula Kelampong (17-4 1/2) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (29-6) 29-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-4 1/2) 58-9
Burma Corporation (11-4 1/2) 11-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (13 5/8) 13 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (50-6) 50-6
Rand Mines (141-3) 141-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Persian (41-10 1/2) 41-10 1/2
Burma Oil (71-10 1/2) 71-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-0
Shell Transport (45-7 1/2) 45-0
Royal Dutch (£18 1/4) £18 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 12.

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 31 1/4) dol 31 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 7/8) dol 11
U S Steel Common (dol 36 5/8) dol 37
U S Steel Preference (dol 83 5/8) unquoted.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Dec 11

Marhowrah	8	3	0
Pachrukhi	8	1	0
Pertabpur	8	0	0
Sariyan	8	6	0
Ghughly	7	14	0
Basti	8	3	0
Ramkhetan	7	14	0
Luxmigunj	7	14	0
Padrauna	7	14	0
Diamond	8	0	0
Siswa Bazar	7	14	0
Nawabgunj	8	0	0
Bhatni	8	0	0
Savan (Indian)	7	14	0
Khadda	7	13	0
Harinagar	8	0	0
Motipore	8	2	0
Khatquiyan	7	14	0
Sitalpur	8	2	0
Captamgunj	7	15	0
Hathua	7	15	0
Chitauni	7	13	0
Tomkohi AA	7	11	0
Behta	8	2	0
Rhotas	8	6	0
Begamabad	8	10	0
Cawnpore	8	7	0

Remarks: Market strong.

GOLDAL'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

Subjects Present Address To Ruler In Gold Casket

HOSHANGABAD, Dec. 13.

Seth Gashiram, a leading landlord and banker, announces a remission of Rs. 98,000 on debts owing to him, in memory of his late elder brother, Seth Nanhelalji.

About a lakh of rupees were given over to charities in connection with the funeral ceremony of Seth Nanhelalji.—A. P.

Kripalani Answers Congress Critics

NOT GOING TO COUNCILS FOR WORKING NEW CONSTITUTION

Are Saklatvala And His Friends Co-operating With Imperialism?

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 13.

Acharya Kripalani, working secretary of the All-India Congress Committee in a signed contribution expounds at length the Congress policy regarding the rejection of reform proposals and working of the new constitution by way of criticism of the views expressed by a critic that "if Congressmen will go to councils, just to oppose, they would only be doing what Liberals would have done," and that "accepting the work of a law is to co-operate with that law."

Acharya Kripalani asserts that reasoning breaks down when one looks at the present political parties in modern free countries. He says, "in the past, ultra-conservatives and greatest radicals were at one so far as the basic principles of constitution were concerned, but recently there have grown up revolutionary parties in all legislative bodies who question the very basis of the constitution under which their members enter legislature. This is not all. They question the very order of society in which they live.

SAKLATVALA'S EXAMPLE.

Acharya Kripalani declares, no body could have imagined that Mr. Saklatvala and his friends as having been in British Parliament to support the archaic British constitution or British imperialism. He assures: Congressmen will not go to councils for working the new constitution".

Acharya concludes: Congress was put down by a superior force. Recent success of Congress at the polls conclusively proved that where there was no question of force, and where people were comparatively free to express their unbiased opinion, they were with the Congress. The Civil Disobedience movement is no more, but he will be a poor student of history who would conclude that people have not gained in strength for their suffering and Government lost by its methods of repression."

UNSEASONABLE WEATHER

Western Disturbance Affects Frontier

POONA, Dec. 13.

A western disturbance over the extreme north is passing eastwards through Kashmir after causing light local showers in the North-West Frontier Province, while a fresh disturbance is affecting the weather over Baluchistan and has caused a few light showers there. Local falls of rain have occurred in South-East Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Palamcottah, Pamban, Coonoor and Kodaikanal half an inch each; and Cuddalore and Madras a quarter.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will increase and extend along the North-West Frontier and Kashmir, and recur locally in South-East Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 13-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .007 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 64.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.0 degrees 2.3 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.3 degrees 3.7 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 51 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E S E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 188 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 13-12-1934

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.3deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.27 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.07 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

RELEASED AFTER 19 YEARS

Lahore Conspiracy Case Prisoner

AMRITSAR, Dec. 12.

The Punjab Government have released Baba Harnam Singh, a prisoner of the 1914-15 Lahore Conspiracy Case from the Jullundur District Jail.

The Baba who was sentenced to transportation for life and confiscation of property has been released unconditionally after a little over 19 years. He has gone to his village Kala Singhan in Jullundur District.—United Press.

"MEDICOS" AND J. P. C. REPORT

Sub-Committee Appointed To Go Into Decisions

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

At a meeting of the Working Committe of the Eleventh All-India Medical Conference held here recently, Dr. M. A. Ansari presiding, a resolution was adopted appointing a Sub-Committee to go into the decisions arrived at by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the reformed constitution affecting the interests of the medical profession in India and to tabulate resolutions on the same for the ensuing open Conference.

In another resolution Lt. Col. Lauddie, the sponsor of the resolution regarding the pressing need of overhauling the present machinery of hospital administration and organisation, was requested to be present at the Conference to move the resolution himself personally, with a workable programme of honorary physicians and surgeons in Government hospitals.—United Press.

WOMAN KILLED IN BUS ACCIDENT

MADURA, Dec. 13.

A woman was killed and two others seriously injured in a motor bus accident near Keelur on the Madura-Devacottah Road.

It is reported that the bus, while trying to avoid a cart coming in the opposite direction, dashed against a tree and capsized.—A. P.

THE MOST ECONOMIC WATER HEATER

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Trade Calling And Liquidation

PRICE MOVE WITHIN A RANGE OF 4 POINTS

Traders Awaiting Fresh Developments

SMALL HEDGE-SELLING AGAINST AMERICAN COTTON

Bombay, Dec 13

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless Traders have adopted waiting attitude. Prices advanced on trade buying but later declined on long liquidation. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points during the day as a result of small business. There is no inclination to operate at the moment pending further developments.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of one point with May 12.57. There was some trade buying which improved prices 4 points from the opening level and May delivery was quoted 12.61 which was the highest level of the day. At this level there was scattered long liquidation which wiped off the improvement and the market closed at a rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 12.80c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with a limited turnover and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a decline of one to two points. Spot cotton prices closed exchanged at 12.79c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged on Wednesday with May delivery 6.72. There were light offerings including hedge selling which were absorbed by trade. There was some hedge-selling against American cotton but steady trade calling was responsible for the steady tone of the market. Prices hardly moved within a range of 2 points and closed at unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 7.08d. per lb

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures section was firm and closed at a rise of 5 points. At the close January was 5.45 March 5.44 and May 5.44

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered liquidation in Egyptian cotton Sakels futures closed at a decline of three to four points. Uppers futures were also quiet and declined 4 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a small business Sakels futures closed one point down to 4 points up while Ashmouni contracts closed at a rise of 6 points

ACTIVE CO-OPERATION

"While hedge sales increased somewhat, long liquidation of December by southern and professional interests, and Liverpool and Far Eastern selling are the main sources of offerings.

Sales of grey goods are well in excess of production. The official disclosure that domestic mills are carrying sufficient cotton to last less than nine weeks at the October rate of consumption is believed likely to stimulate more active buying by this group, while the decrease in the quantity of outside growths available for purchase suggests the possibility of increased demand of American from foreign spinners.

MEDIUM GRADES.

In the meantime Southern advices indicate that nearly all medium and higher grades are tied up in Government loans. Growers are indefferent sellers.

The securities market also reflects a more cheerful view in the general business outlook, consequently, despite an almost complete stagnation in speculation there is a disposition on the part of those requiring cotton to defer purchases as much as possible. The majority of houses are advocating adherence to the constructive side.

Acreage ideas are still nebulous, pending a decision of Secretary Wallace, on which contingent the farmers' vote on the continuation of the Bankhead Act or some other form of compulsory control will be conducted in December.

The high percentage of growers accepting Government loans clearly indicates that an overwhelming majority are willing to co-operate with the Government in keeping the planted area as low as the Government wishes.—M. G. Coml"

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.61 plus 03 (10-12 a.m.)

Lowest 12.57—01 (10 a.m.)

Liverpol May highest 6.73 plus 01 (10-1 a.m.)

Lowest 6.71—01 (3-45 p.m.)

Messrs Chimanlal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Ney York: Liquidation absorbed by trade and some new outside buying.

There is a rumour that German deal will be completed.

Our opinion is that our Government completed large hedge selling estimated 75,000 against purchase of pool certificates held by spot interests.

No new features. Relative strength of October is due to probablity of continued Government control of production.

Messrs M & B Stern have received the following cable from their Head Office:—

Argentine Linseed:—No definite opinion at present. Shippers depressing prices momentarily. No Official estimated yet but private idea around 1,750,000 tons.

Messrs M & B Stern state:—

The market continues quiet but steady with operators awaiting the President's forth-coming radio address on the Administration's policy for business recovery.

According to political observers the President from his recent assurances to Bankers and industrialists is likely to turn down any radical inflationary bill in the next Congress, as any further devaluation of the dollar would not only seriously disturb the stability of International exchanges but would also lead to a flight of American capital

On the contrary the recent loan to Belgium and increased imports of gold following a more favourable export trade balance rather points to the Administration's desire for an early stabilisation of the dollar in order to conserve the present revival of confidence in business and maintain commodity prices

The Roosevel Administration since its inception has aimed at a higher commodity level and any removal of control over production at this stage would seriously jeopardise business recovery and financial stability.

It appears that the President seems more inclined to work for consolidation of the present economic and financial measures with a gradual relaxation of Administrative control rather than making any fresh experiments.

Silver: It is reported that the American Treasury intends to raise the purchasing limit on foreign silver from 50 to 60 cents in order to satisfy the silver bloc and offset any undesirable new bill from Senators Wheelers or King early next year Although the present Silver Act has given discretion to the President as to time, price and quantity for the raising of the ratio of silver with gold the inadequate purchases so far made by the Administration is causing dissatisfaction in silver circles. We continue to think prices will work higher in the long run.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 12th instant (5-42 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:

Cotton: Further slight advance likely in near future, therefore far time being we advise conservative purchases on easy markets.

Rubber: Steady, neglected.

April-June 6 1/2 6 5/8

July-Sept 6 11/16 6 13/16

Copper: Probably minor fluctuations spending further news regulation 528-2-6.

Wheat: Our market irrespective of American demand feeders later will react at further recessions purchase, March 5/1 1/4

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York Dec. 12

January 1935	12.52
March 1935	12.59
May 1935	12.57
July 1935	12.57
October 1935	12.33
Middling Spot	12.80

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec 12

December 1934	12.48
January 1935	12.50
March 1935	12.58
Middling Spot	12.79

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 12

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.52
March 1935	12.60
May 1935	12.59
New York Noon Call—	
January 1935	12.52
March 1935	12.59
May 1935	12.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec 12

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations		To-day's Price
December 1934			6.79
January 1935		6.77	6.77
February 1935			6.76
March 1935		6.74	6.75
April 1935			6.73
May 1935		6.72	6.72
June 1935			6.70
July 1935			6.6
August 1935			6.64
September 1935			6.59
October 1935			6.55
November 1935			6.53
December 1935			6.52
Middling Spot			7.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec 12

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
December 1934	8.65
January 1935	8.65
March 1935	8.64
May 1935	8.62
July 1935	8.61
October 1935	8.51
F.G.F. Spot	9.07

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 12

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report of closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power Gold D	54
Electric Bond & Stock Pfd	35
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	109
Western Union Telg	34
Radio Corporation	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	21 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	14
National Distillers	27
United States Steel	37
American Smelting	36
Int Nickel of Canada	22 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	41
General Motors	31 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	19 1/4
St Oil of N J	41
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	14 1/2
Chase Bank	23 1/2
National City Bank	21
National Dairy	17
Radio B Pfd	41

We think market trying to do better In November General Motors sold 63000 units.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.64
Fine (Good Staple)	5.79
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.94
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No 1 Staple)	5.36
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.51
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.66
BENGAL —	
Good	3.57
Fine	3.67
Superfine	3.77
SCINDE —	
Good	3.67
Fine	3.77
Superfine	3.87

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 12.

Wheat, Rozaric Santa Fe, parcels Jan./Feb sellers 22/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Dec./Jan sellers 22/6.

Wheat, South Australian, parcel, Dec./Jan. sellers 24/0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0 9/16 per cent to 0 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0 5/8 per cent. to 0 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent,

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate. 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/4 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent to 0 1/2 per ncet.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec 12

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.32
Amsterdam	7.31-1/2
Brussels	21.19-1/2
Madrid	36.19
Milan	57.93
Berne	15.27 1/4
Paris	75.03
Prague	118.37
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.94-3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Dec 12

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 10-1/4

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Dec. 12.

December	53.80—30
March	55.00

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

	Bales.
Khandesh	3,237
Central India	30
Barsi-Nugger	859
Hyderabad-Gaorani	190
Berar	2,818
Central Provinces	436
Dhollera	1,385
N W. Provinces	350
Sind-Punjab	3,241
Western-Northerns	251
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	162
Egyptians	1,240
East Africans	1
Total Cotton	14,208
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,560
Linseed	2,623
Rape Rai and Mustard seeds	124
Gingellyseed	2,243
Poppyseed	78
Groundnuts	14,282
Castorseed	1,961
Rice	25,890
Myrabollams	7,577
Cottonseed	12,324
Gram	2,506
Joowar	1,805
Barley	361
Bajree	3,313
	Tons.
Coal	343

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec. 12

March	1.82+.02
May	1.86+.01
July	1.89+.01
September	1.93+.01

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 13

Following unchanged New York advices, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 226 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 225/12 on scattered selling. At this level there was some buying by Bazar operators which improved prices to Rs. 226/4 The market was quiet but steady at this level.

Liverpool market was one point down The local market was quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	226 4 0
Oomra D/J.	212 4 0
Oomra March	208 4 0
Bengal D/J.	145 8 0
Bengal March	148 12 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup. Fine	F	G	Good
M.G. Bengal.—					
U. P	...	153	150	147	144
Panjab	...	153	150	147	144
Rajputana	...	153	150	147	144
Oomra No. 3	223	220	217	213	...
C. P. No. 1	239	236	233	229	...
C. P. No. 2	230	227	224	220	...

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

70 Toyomankwa K Parbhani 156
85 Toyomankwa K Botad 171
55 Toyomankwa K Ranala 173
33 Toyomankwa K Botad 167 1/2
45 Toyomankwa K Jamjodhpur 167 1/2
58 Samji Kuramshi Botad 176 1/4
16 Kanji Shivji Jalgaon 193
90 Colaba Land Ujjain 195
100 A Damodar Nundarbar 196 1/4
100 N. Manilal Botad 42 off
58 Colaba Land Asharwa 170

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 13.

	Old	New.
Bengal Superfine	152	...
Bengal Fine	139	152
Bengal F.G.	133	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	138	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	132	...
Wardha-Hingt	...	137
Nagpur Savner	...	137
Pundhurna	214	...
Yeotmal	212	...
Arvi	212	224
Ellichpur	210	...
Amraoti-Berar	210	218
Khamgaon	210	220, 222
Mulkapur	207	...
Khandesh	205	216
Jalna/Sailu	206	...
Broach Fine	228	...
Punjab/Americat	...	261
Cambodia	291/294	...
Miraj/Sangli	216/221	...
Comnta Good	216/226	...
Bagalkot	206	...
Kampala	381	...
Busoga	378	...
Jinja	376	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	3,237	18,204
Central India	30	5,911
Barsi and Nagar	859	12,124
Hyderabad-Gaorani	190	1,178
Berar	2,818	18,620
Central Provinces	436	6,613
Total Oomras	7,570	62,650
Dholera	1,385	17,814
N.-W. Provinces	350	1,789
Rajputana	...	1,576
Sind-Punjab	3,241	38,961
Broach	...	5,546
Coompta and Dharwar	...	19,744
Westerns-Northerns	251	15,637
Cocoanada	...	60
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	162	23,637
Persian	...	1,953
American	...	3,587
Egyptian and African	1,249	62,552
Total	14,208	255,506

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	518	86,844
Japan and China	3,521	179,632
Coast Ports	...	5,645
Up-country by Rail	...	47,062
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	19,390
Total	4,039	339,573

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 12

Broach A/M 1935 opening 228; highest 229; lowest 227 1/2; closing 227 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 214 1/2; highest 216 1/2; lowest 214; closing 216 1/4

Oomra March opening 210 1/2; highest 212; lowest 210 1/2; closing 211 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 147; highest 147; lowest 146; closing 146 1/2

Bengal March opening 151; highest 151; lowest 150; closing 150 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 16 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 3 3/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Bombay, Dec 13

Receipts into Bombay on 11th December 4,678

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 241,298

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 225,307

Increase 16,991

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Ready Javas Rs 13-7.

S. S. Arabia Rs. 3-7-6.

S. S Hatimura Rs. 3-7-6.

S. S. Subedar Rs. 3-7-6.

Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 3-6-6.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 3-5-6.

Shipment April-May Rs. 3-6.

Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3-7-6.

Kesar Rs. 13-12.

Saraya Rs. 13-5.

Purtabpur Rs. 13-2.

African Rs. 13-7.

Java spot F. 3-10.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 13.

B C RATE—

T T D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Dec-March

Banks selling T T 1/6 April-Oct

Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Dec-January

Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Dec-March.

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Dec-May

Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/32 June-December 35

NEW YORK B C RATE—

T T 271 3/4

Banks selling T T 269 3/4

Banks buying T T 267 1/2

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 560

Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 5/8

Banks buying T T 77 1/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 116 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 94 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 90 1/3

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.94 3/8 12th instant

Shanghai/London 1/4 15/16 13th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 13th instant

Java/London 7.28 12th instant

London/Paris 75.03 12th instant

London/Belgium 21.19 1/2 12th instant

London/Switzerland 15.27 1/4 12th instant

London/Italy 57.93 12th instant

London/Berlin 12.32 12th instant

London/Stockholm 19.39 12th instant

London/New York 4.94 3/4 12th instant

London/Amsterdam 7.31 1/4 12th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm. Gold £7-0-4 1/2 11th instant £7-0-5 12th instant

Silver London Ready 24 5/8 11th instant 24 9/16 12th instant

Silver London Forward 24 3/4 11th instant 24 11/16 12th instant

Silver New York Ready 55 1/8 11th instant 55 12th instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 11th instant 5/8 per cent 12th instant

London discounnt 6 mos 11/16 per cent 11th instant 11/16 per cent 12th instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.

6 mos 2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Dec 12.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Dec. sellers 18/3.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug. sellers 19/3,

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec 12.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6-3/8

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec 12.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	34-5/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	228-3/4

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 12.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton Dec. sellers £9/11/3

Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan. sellers £11/10/0.

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan sellers £11/16/3.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cong't) C.I.F ton, Dec./Jan sellers £11/12/6.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton Dec./Jan sellers £10/10/0

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec 12

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	89
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-1/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113-1/4
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	99-1/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	109-3/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	107-5/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	119-1/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	117-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.)	137-1/2
National Bank of India	43-7/8
P & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 12

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot,	24-9/16
Forward	24-11-16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 12.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0-5

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Dec 12

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C & F

Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged

Bombay per cwt.

Karachi per cwt.

LONG LIQUIDATION IN SHARES WELL ABSORBED

Steel Ordinary And Steamer Shares Improve

CEMENTS AND BURMAS STEADY; BUT PETROLS EASY

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The Local Share Bazar ruled quiet but steady to-day with a limited business. There was further long liquidation, which was well absorbed.

Mill Shares opened quiet and during the middle of the session, slightly improved on active buying, but later or there was renewed liquidation.

Hydro-Electric Shares were fairly steady. Tata Powers being Rs. 5 up, but Andhras down by Rs. 6. Tata Steel Deferred Shares opened at Rs. 455, and after declining to Rs. 451-4, advanced to Rs. 453-12, and closed at Rs. 457. Ordinary Shares, after fluctuating between Rs. 106-4 and Rs. 109-8 closed at Rs. 108.

There was increased short-covering in Bombay-Burma Shares, while declaration of satisfactory dividend on Bombay Steamer Shares, pushed up the prices. Petrol Shares were easy with continued liquidation.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

100 Ahm. Ad.	303 12
500 Bom Cotton	55 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	938 12
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	316 4
100 Central India	328 2
100 Colaba	131 4
100 Coorla	113 12
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	297 8
E. D. Sassoon	0 4-0
100 Finlay	122 12
100 Gokak	202 12
1000 Hindustan	1,915 0
100 Indore	113 2
50 Kasturchand	0 8
100 Khatau	36 4
100 Kohinoor	215 10
250 Laxmi	356 4
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 13

Bombay Dyeing 938 935 943 941 942 936 938

Century 317 320 317 318 316/14

Central India 328 331 330 328/2

Colaba 131/14 131/4

Kohinoor 215 217 215/10

New Great 265 267

Simplex 103

Swadeshi 230 233 231 233 232/8

Bundi 33/10 34 35/14 34 33/12

Indian Cement 356 368 365 363

Tata Steel Defd 455 451 463 462 465 457 461/4

Tata Steel Ord 107 106/4 108 107/8 108/12 108/12 108/8 109/8 108/4 109 107/2 108 108/8

Bombay Steam 303 305 311 312 308/12

Bombay Burma 390 403 398 397 398

Tata Hydro 167

Andhra 1660 1662 1661 1665 1663 1658 1657/8

Tram 161 160/15

Power 1420 1425 1423 1427 1423 1421 1422 1418/12

1000 Morarji	1510 0
250 Model	33 12
50 Mysore	105 0
200 New Great	206 14
100 Oosmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	315 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2820 0
50 Simplex	103 2
100 Swadeshi	232 8
100 Swan	65 4
25 Tata	12 8
500 Vishnu	1587 8
1000 Western	1000 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	104 0
25-50 Central	35 0
500 Imp.	1632 8
125-500 Imp. Contry.	417 8
50-100 India	120 0
5 Union	6 2
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	33 12
70 Gwalior	122 8
250 Indian	363 2
40 Katni Def.	1150 0
100 Katni Ord.	336 4
75 Okha	193 12
10 Punja	24 0
100 Shahabad	344 6
70 United	70 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 10
15-75 New India	39 12
200 Oriental	4300 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 6
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	162 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1657 8
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bom. Tram	160 15
100 Bom Suburban	161 9
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	167 3
1000 Tata Power	1418 12
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	357 8
100 Ahm Patty	122 0
100 C. Province	90 0
100 Dhond Baramati	90 0
100 Gujrat	74 8
100 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Sirangunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	775 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	40 3
30 Tata Steel Def	461 4
75 Tata Steel Ord.	108 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	203 12
50 Belapur Sugar	254 6
250 Bombay Steam	308 12
125 Bom. Burma	393 2
50 Bom Burma County	133 12
8sh. Bri B. Petrol	3-8-6
50 Bombay Telephone	116 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	153 12
100 Ind. Radio Def.	530 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	501 4
1000 Port Canning	587 8
15 Scindia	14 13
30 Tata Construction	83 0
25 Tata Oil	19 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p c Andhra Vly	1331 4
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	293 12
7 p.c Bom Tram	81 0
5 p c Central India	511 4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½ p c Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	138 12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	177 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 8
5½ p c Tata Mill	17 3
7 p.c. Vishnu	655 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Dec 13

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/5/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 111/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 111/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 119/7
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/3
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/7

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 per cent 1841 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/13
4 per cent 1943 106/1
4 1/2 per cent 1955 60 116/4
5 per cent 1939/44 108/4
5 per cent 1940/43 109/4
5 per cent 1935 101/9
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/4
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 105
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/0

Note: 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at 97/3 improved to 97/7 to close steady as above. Business for 4th January settlement commenced today and quotes 1/64 per cent low.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 12.

December	1.00 1/8—1 1/2
May	1.00 3/4—1 1/8
July	0.94 1/2—1 1/8c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

December	56 1/4—1d
March	61 1/4—7/8d
May	63 1/4—7/8d
July	64 7/8—3/4d

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 12.

February	11.92
March	11.98—03

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec 13

The local silver market was fairly steady to-day on short covering. Prices opened at Rs. 66/8 and improved to Rs. 66/11 There was a limited turnover and the undertone of the market was quiet Shanghai T T on London opened unchanged at 1-4 15/16. The gold market was quiet but steady with a fair demand and offerings were light.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	66 7 0
January setelement	66 9 0
February settlement	66 12 0
Ready gold	34 14 6
January settlement	34 15 0
February settlement	34 15 9

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1934

"Reforms Don't Give Power to Common People"

—Mr. GEORGE LANSBURY.

Labour Amendment Lost By 491 Votes To 49

Mr. Lansbury's Spirited Attack On J.P.C. Report

Repudiates Suggestion Of Corruption And Bribery Among Indians

No Regard Paid To Indians' Feelings

In the House of Commons the Labour amendment for unequivocal recognition of the right of India to Dominion Status to be attained within a measurable period of time was lost by 491 to 49.

The motion accepting the recommendations of the J. P. C. report as the basis for a revision of the Indian Constitution, and consideration that the bill should be introduced on general lines of the Report, won by 410 to 12.

WARM TRIBUTE TO INDIANS

Mr. Lansbury for the Opposition, criticised the tone of Mr. Churchill's speech, and urged that greater regard should be paid to the feelings of Indians to whom he paid a great tribute. Reminding the House that they were discussing the welfare of 350 millions of people and that no Indian had participated, he praised the Indians for the part they played in the War, and said that they were fight for freedom.

Mr. Lansbury repudiated the suggestion of corruption and bribery among Indians.

CHALLENGE TO HOUSE

Concluding he said:

"I challenge the House with regard to India. You sent Viceroys, Princes, and the Duke of Connaught, who carried the message that they would receive the Home Rule. But these proposals do not mean that. They do not give power to the common people, or a right to manage their own affairs. Surely you will take this measure back and bring in one which will make them equal partners with the rest of the Dominions."

A CHALLENGE TO HOUSE OF COMMONS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the House of Commons the Labour amendment was defeated by 491 votes to 49.

The Government motion accepting the recommendations of the Select Committee as the basis for revision of the Indian Constitution, and considering it expedient that the Bill should be introduced on general lines of the report was passed by 410 votes to 127.

Mr. Winston Churchill suggested in view of the Labour opposition to the scheme what Government were offering to India was not the gift of a nation but the gift of a number of people with the parliamentary majority in the House of Commons.

He proceeded to discuss the analogies drawn with Ireland and South Africa, and said that in regard to the latter the lesson was that it was insufficient to do the right, but men must be available with whom to make the bargain, and in General Smuts' and General Botha they found two great men who, for quarter of a century, used their gifts to preserve the bargain made.

It was useless he said, comparing the South African situation with what they were asked do in India. He referred in this connection to General Smut's recent speech in favour the Indian Self-Government, and wondered what General Smuts would say if a proposal were made to give seats in the legislature to Indian immigrants and native Inhabitants.

Honour of Irish.

With regard to Ireland they tried to make a bargain with men who controlled the opposite forces, and they failed very largely. because the men with whom they made the bargain gave their lives in maintaining the honour of the Irish people in faithful execution of the treaty freely entered into.

Mr. Churchill wondered if Mr. Austen Chamberlain felt the disappointment as he did. There they had nobody with whom to deal: nobody who could execute the Indian side of the agreement. The House should ask itself how it would stand, not for a year or two, but ten years hence. The foundation of the pivots of British authority would then have been simultaneously weakened in every part of India If the step is taken now, it would be useless complaining of the consequences afterwards.

Seed Of Troubles.

Urging the House to form its own opinion. Mr. Churchill recalled that the Select Committee, at the time of Montford reforms contained many men of great Indian experience "but" he said, many people believed that the advice they gave was the seed of all Britain's troubles in India today." He urged the House to satisfy itself that government's scheme would make for a better government, and be acceptable to those for whom it was intended.

Mr. Churchill believed it was possible to demonstrate that neither proposition would be met. He said the Labourites had a theme of doing what Indians wished. He and his associates also had a theme of discharging Britain's mission in the East.

But what was the Government's theme? The scheme offered neither efficiency nor consent. He believed that Government were deserting their duty to the Indian masses, and they would not gain the support of the Indian intelligentsia.

Crux of Dispute.

Mr. Churchill criticised the provincial proposals on the ground that no provision was made for ensuring the dischgrae of Britain's responsibilities to the masses and ensuring that hospitals, schools, and social services did not deteriorate. He said the crux of the dispute between the minority and Government was whether the scheme should be limited to the provinces.

Referring to Government's insistence on the inseparability of their federal and provincial systems, Mr. Churchill declared that no case for it has been made out, and inquired what would happen if the minority could prove that the federal structure was unworkable on account of its anomalies, or on account of the Princes' refusal to come in?

Government would come to the House and say what a splendid thing the provincial scheme was by itself. He declared that the unity of India was not an end in itself. The welfare of India was the end (cheers). The unity of India was simply the result of British rule, and as the latter diminished that unity would largely decline.

Greater Inducement.

Mr. Churchill contested the view that the present opportunity for federation might not return, and said if the provinces were successful it would prove a greater inducement to the Princes to enter later. He referred to Mr. Baldwin's prophecy that the abandonment of the scheme will entail the loss of India within two generations, in which connection he quoted the late Mr. Bonar Law's remark that "you can't argue with a prophet; you can only disbelieve him".

He concluded: "Of course, government could win and impose on India a system wholly unsuited for the welfare and ideals of all who speak for India. Meanwhile, every political agitator would look forward to the arrival of the socialist government in Britain which had already announced that it outbid the proposals at every point."

Mr. Churchill was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his 70 minutes speech.

Churchill Complimented.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, after paying tribute Mr. Churchill's speeches as worthy of great traditions of the House, said that he agreed that they could not obtain much help from South African and Irish analogies. The Labourites, he said, were accustomed to cite the former precedent. but were not prepared to follow it. He felt grave disappointment at the result of the Irish Treaty, but said that badly as it turned out in many respects hitherto, he had not lost hope that in the Treaty an ultimate reconciliation between two peoples would be found.

Emphasising that no more careful and more prolonged preparation and consideration had ever been given to any question Sir Chamberlain pointed out that Mr. Churchill would find no support for the Simon Commission, Round Table Conference or the Select Committee, and inquired what support Mr. Churchill expected from the rest of world for the Parliament, which having called these inquiries, rejected their unanimous advice, in order to revert to ancient prejudices in preference to facing the facts.

Not Disappointed.

Sir Chamberlain referred to the recent elections, and said he was not disappointed or surprised at the results. He did not regard them as a considered refusal of India to accept the proposed reforms, but even if he did, there was the significant fact that the idea of refusing to work the reforms had practically vanished from the Indian stage. It was so generous an offer and afforded so wide a field for legitimate activities and ambitions of the Indian public men, that there was no section of the public opinion that would not try to work it, even if they looked forward to expanding the future liberties that were now granted.

Strength of Government.

Replying to Mr. Churchill's contention that the present Government of India was not weak, Sir Chamberlain said that was not the opinion of the Provincial Governors. He would be surprised if it was the opinion of the Central Government itself, while the members of the Select Committee without exception of the party were struck, not by the strength but the weakness of Government of India. He did not say that Government would fall if nothing was done, or Britain could not rule India by sword and repress disorder and discontent by force; but he did say that Britain never tried to govern that way, that Britain conquered India with Indian allies and Indian soldiers. Britain had governed India he said, with Indians through Indians, and it would be a new disorder and discontent by force; departure unknown in the whole of Britain's long connection if she rejected the natural development of institutions in which she bred Indians, hopes she instilled and education she had given.

Divorce of Power.

The weakness of Government of India arose from its divorce from mass Indian public, divorce of Power to annoy from a respon-

(Continued on page 9.)

BRUTAL MURDER OF CHILD

Body Cut To Pieces And Thrown Into Well

KARACHI, Dec. 11.

The report of a ghastly murder of a five year old child in a village ten miles from Sukkur has been received.

It is stated that the child was cut to pieces and thrown into a well. It is alleged that the crime was the result of the child's father supplying information in a theft case in which the assailant is involved.

Police are making investigation. —A. P.

REGISTERED FACTORIES IN INDIA

Over 25 Per Cent Increase In Sugar Mills

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11.

The statistics of the factories subject to Indian Factories Act for the year ending December 31, 1933, which have just been published show that during that year the total number of registered factories rose from 9,431 to 9,558. Ahmedabad continued making progress as a centre of cotton textile industry.

The number of sugar factories in British India increaeed from 166 in 1932 to 213 in 1933, the development being particularly marked in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.

On the other hand the number of rice and oil mills in Bengal indigo factories in Bihar and Orissa saw mills in Burma remained closed during the year.—United Press.

NEXT PRESIDENT

NEOGY'S CHANCES

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 13.

Considerable interest has been aroused here by the report that Mr. K. C. Neogy is contesting a seat in the Assembly from Burdwan Division. The reason for this interest is that if elected Mr. Neogy has great chances for election to the presidential Chair. In fact it was Mr. Neogy's absence from India at that time that made the Assembly prefer Sir Shanmukhan Chetty (then Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty) to Mr. K. C. Neogy.

It will also be recalled that during the special session of the Steel Protection Bill Mr. K. C. Neogy occupied the Chair and conducted proceeding of the House with great impartiality and efficiency, so much so that every section of the House considered him to be fit for the Chair. The successive presidents expressed their confidence in Mr. Neogy by putting him on top of the panel of chairmen for the House.

Sir Abdur Rahim who was at one time considered a candidate who would secure the best support, has recently been dropped by political prophets on the ground that his physical infirmity may stand in way of his conducting the Chair actively.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury is considered too young for the Chair while Sir Mahomed Yakub is hoping that as he once acted as President of the Assembly and did not prove a failure during his seven days' speakership, Government should adopt him for Chair.

So far as the Congress is concerned the claims of Mr. Sherwani are topmost. It may be remembered that Mr. Sherwani was put up by the Congress for Deputy-Presidentship of the Assembly in 1924 and there is no doubt that among Muslim members of the Congress party Mr. Sherwani is the most respected.

The name of Mr. Asaf Ali is suggested in some quarters but I doubt whether he can supersede the claims of Mr. Sherwani.

ALSO IN PICTURE

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah is also in the picture as a possibility especially as in addition to his administrative experience in Bombay Government for ten years, he is a lawyer who is expected to interpret rules with some legal acumen.

However, all will depend on the attitude of Mr. M. A. Jinah who is expected not be guided in this matter by purely communal considerations. For instance if he finds Mr. Neogy as a member of the Assembly it is more likely that he will back Mr. Neogy for the Chair and Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury for Deputy-Presidentship.

If Mr. Neogy is not re-elected then it may be taken for granted that the Chair will go to a Muslim for the reason that no Hindu will have same outstanding claim for Government support to the Chair as Mr. Neogy.

RAJEN BABU PROGRESSING

Gains Five Pounds In Weight

PATNA, Dec. 13.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is making satisfactory progress. During the last week he has gained five pounds in weight and his general condition is better than before.

Though weak he is able to sleep in the night. Doctors however insist on his taking complete rest.

"Reforms Would Promote Indians' Welfare"

—Lord Halifax

Snell Urges Indian Leaders To Have Patience & Faith In Their Future

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Reverting to Lord Salisbury's proposals, Lord Halifax said that many anomalies in the Federation could only be solved by the actual working by Indians themselves.

Lord Halifax added the Committee believed the Central Government recommended would be stronger than the existing Government, and they saw no other way in which they could strengthen it. All argument relating to the states was based on the accession to the states in proportion required by the White Paper, and endorsed by the report. He had no reason to suppose that sufficient number of states to fulfil the Committee's requisite for a Federation would not accede. The considerations on which they made their first historic pronouncement at the Round Table Conference were just as valid to-day as on the day they were made. Taking a long view, he had no doubt the Federation on the lines proposed was as much in the interests of the States as of India as a whole. It was a momentous decision for the States to take.

Lord Halifax proceeded that while in India he told the States that although he had no doubt of his own mind accession to the Federation would be the right, they were bound to think most carefully before deciding and had every right to see in the precise terms conditions on which their accession would be invited. That was the position to-day. Doubtless the Princes would wish to discuss any matters with the Viceroy and wish to see the general picture substantially complete before taking the final decision. Sir Samuel Hoare had stated the report of the Select Committee substantially met the reasonable apprehension of the Princes as was explained to the Select Committee.

Appeal to Indian Leaders.

Lord Snell urged political leaders in India to have patience and faith in their own future. He declared no British Parliament could prevent the growth of Indian people in wisdom and administrative power. Above all, there should be no disorders in India. He reminded them that it had taken 700 years to develop a British system and representative Government. Indian politicians could afford to ignore their lessons. They had to wait.

What were ten or fifteen years in the history of India? Indian leaders should cooperate to the best of their power in the act Paarliament might pass, until they got more in future. If that was done the constitution would work and prove a splendid blessing. The United States of India would prove as great blessing to the eastern world as United States of America been to the Western.

ONE MORE STAGE.

Lord Lothian disagreed with Lord Salisbury in reference to the interpretation of the Government motion, and said it seemed to him to be one more stage in the process of infinite inquiry and mutual consultation and argument, whereby the new Bill could be submitted to Parliament. So far from asking the House to come to a final decision it only asked for an authority to accept the recommendations of the Committee after all these long years' discussion.

It was important Government should feel it had the general support of both Houses for the main principles underlying the Committee's report. No constitution in human history had received so much talent, goodwill and anxious thought as the recommendations of the Committee: and if the report was not symmetrical and had anomalies that was simply because of the complexity of the Indian problem itself.

INDIRECT ELECTIONS.

Lothian entirely agreed with Lord Salisbury's condemnation proposals of indirect elections, and said he hoped to move an amendment to the bill with reference to that point. The fundamental objections were two-fold—they weakened the centre by making it far too subordinate to provinces, thus putting an intolerable burden of responsibility on the Viceroy personally. He (Lothian) was an unrepentant believer in direct election. He (Lothian) emphasised the safeguards were absolutely essential in the interests of India itself. He thought a great body of opinion in India had not grasped the vital principles on which the Bill rested, namely, responsibility with safeguards.

Regarding the question of special responsibility, to assert that the Governors might interfere, more or less, at their discretion, was to misread the proposals. He hoped Indian public opinion would recognise the immense advance in the special responsibility involved.

CO-OPERATION AFTER BREACHES?

Lord Lothian, proceeding said if the peace and stability of India were gravely menaced, it would be vital to the working of the people and villagers that the Governor and the Viceroy should intervene. The poorest class was one community that is going to suffer from the breakdown of Government. Recalling the pledge given by the Prime Minister, and rearmed by the National Government, Lord Lothian asked if all hopes and expectations raised in India were denied, and if the pledges made by the Governments ignored, did the House think they could secure co-operation from anybody in India?

It was a perfect delusion to think we could go gently forward with provincial autonomy, and then do the rest in our own time. The question was between the present proposals and naked repression. If they did not carry out reforms they could not leave the vernacular press to preach sedition and breaking down all laws, and they could not allow teachers, schools and colleges to continue teaching the basic principles of British liberty. They would have to suppress them.

REPRESSION FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

Lord Lothian maintained the refusal to proceed with the proposals before the House meant they would be inevitably be driven to repression from top to bottom, and creation of forces similar to those existing in many countries for dealing with the political position. There was no experience to show any repression of one nation by another ended in willingness of the nation repressed to be governed by the other.

Referring to the Congress party, Lord Lothian said placing the responsibility on the extremists was an important matter, because they would no longer be able to blame Great Britain. Declaring he was a hundred percent supporter of the Select Committee's proposals, Lord Lothian said there were many he would like to see altered but they had to remem-

(Continued on page 4.)

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